

The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

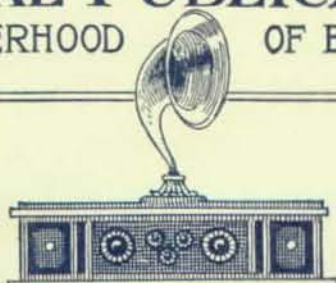
WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1928

NO. 2



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

DEVOTED TO THE
CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED
LABOR



AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

FEBRUARY—THE MONTH OF IMPORTANT DAYS

February 12, anniversary of Lincoln's birth, reminds us of his appreciation of the working man. One of his best known sayings is that

"God must have loved the common people, he made so many of them."

February 22, George Washington's birthday, reminds us of a statement he made—

"Common prudence dictates to every man the necessity of settling his temporal concerns while it is in his power."

February 29, coming only in Leap Year, reminds us of the "better half" of the common people, even though she does not take the advantage which Leap Year is supposed to give her.

* * * *

What have these important days to do with life insurance?

Washington pointed the way in which the common people, loved by Lincoln, should take care of themselves. One of the best ways of settling "temporal concerns" is by obtaining adequate life insurance protection, and this is sure to protect the "better halves" from want and distress in the future.



This company issues the standard forms of life insurance for men, women and children, joint life policies for husband and wife, home safeguard policies, children's educational policies, and group life insurance for labor organizations.

Write today and get information and rates.

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

HOME OFFICE: MACHINISTS' BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *Editor*, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, J. P. NOONAN,
506 Machinists' Bldg., Washington,
D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUG-
NIAZET, 506 Machinists' Bldg., Wash-
ington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN,
647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon,
N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL

VICE PRESIDENTS

E. INGLES, 559 St. James St., London,
Ont., Can.

J. T. FENNEL, 45 Parkman St., Dor-
chester, Mass.

E. F. KLOTER, Machinists' Bldg., Wash-
ington, D. C.

A. M. HULL, P. O. Box 1196, New
Orleans, La.

H. H. BROACH, Machinists' Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

D. W. TRACY, 2505 Yupon Street,
Houston, Tex.

T. C. VICKERS, 537 Pacific Bldg., San
Francisco, Calif.

E. J. EVANS, 130 N. Wells St., Room
1201, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD

CHAS. P. FORD, *Chairman*.

Machinists' Bldg., Washington, D. C.

First District ----- G. W. WHITFORD
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District ----- F. L. KELLY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District ----- M. P. GORDAN
607 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District ----- EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
110 R St., N. E. Washington, D. C.

Fifth District ----- M. J. BOYLE
4923 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Sixth District ----- G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District ----- C. F. OLIVER
2524 Bryant St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District ----- J. L. McBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS'

DEPARTMENT

President ----- JULIA O'CONNOR
1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Secretary ----- MABLE LESLIE
1108 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Magazine Chat

This number is an illustration of what our correspondents can do. It is virtually devoted to a presentation of their work. And if proof were needed that they can write analytical articles, reaching deep under the surface to social truth, as well as report local happenings, this number of the Journal supplies it.

The leading article is principally the work of Patrick Murphy and his associates of Hollywood. It presents an idea worthy of consideration by every union man of any craft in the United States and Canada.

Frank Tustin's clear analysis of cheap building conditions that later prove expensive, both to the home builder and to the community, should recommend itself to every thoughtful reader, outside of Seattle, as well as at home.

Then there is Moriarity's plea for more enlightenment in the use of tools. From Boston also comes Goody's timely discussion of the use of new duct. We like technical articles of this kind, because we know our readers do. Can you beat these articles for range and interest?

At the last minute C. D. Mull, of San Francisco, got under the wire with his story of the national drive on the telephone monopoly. It is pretty nearly all West Coast and Boston this month, boys. Wake up, you middle westerners! But, we would be as thoughtless as an 18-year-old having his first date, if we did not mention that the correspondence in the regular columns is of wide range and of excellent quality.

As long as we have correspondents like these, doing work like this, we can rest assured that our Journal will continue to wear its hat high and proud.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece	58
Beginning—Quest for Independent Movie Product	59
Tools of the Trade: the High Cost of Disuse	62
Starvation and Anarchy in the Coal Fields	63
Caveat Emptor as Applied to Home Owners	64
Cooperation Strikes Note of Union Insurance	65
West Coast, Aroused; Demands Curbing of Bell	66
American Economists Confront Industrial Progress	67
Electrical Workers Break New School Paths	68
New All-Steel Underfloor Duct System Reviewed	69
Light Thrown on Union Movement in England	70
Cartoon	71
Editorial	72
Woman's Work	74
From Sign Language to Radio—Progress Reviewed	76
St. Louis Extends Work Into New Fields	77
Everyday Science	78
Radio	79
Constructive Hints	80
Correspondence	81
The Octopus	102
In Memoriam	106
Notices	108
Local Union Official Receipts	111



Courtesy of Stanley-Crandall Theatres

Clara Bow is best known for roles making an immediate appeal to the senses. It is a little known fact that she is the daughter of a Brooklyn carpenter, and that it was due to his single-hearted devotion that Bow got her chance. Such writers as Jim Tully declare that she has never had a real opportunity to display the range of emotion she is capable of. Tully believes she is capable of doing great roles. Perhaps a different public would give Clara Bow her chance.



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922

SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS

\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



Vol. XXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1928

No. 2

Beginning—Quest for Independent Movie Product

THIS is the story of an idea. It is also the story of ferment—ferment in the third largest industry in the United States, and first in public esteem—the movies.

The idea, stated briefly, is this: Labor should have a bigger share not only in the production of the movies, but in the determination of the kind of plays produced, and in their distribution.

The ferment referred to, briefly stated, is the unrest in Hollywood;

First, among the stars of the screen,

Second, among the critics,

Third, among the electricians, and other skilled mechanics, without whom the palpitations of heart and hand could not be committed to celluloid,

Fourth, among independent theatre owners.

II

The idea took definite form by chance. In the October, 1927, issue of this JOURNAL appeared this editorial:

After Radio, The Movies?

"By intelligent, courageous and vigorous work, the Chicago Federation of Labor has given organized labor a radio station second to none in the United States. Brother Edward Nockels hopes to make it the pivot of a chain of labor stations. Some day soon, it is likely, labor will also have its own moving picture companies and theatres. This eventuality depends upon how the present managers of the films conduct themselves.

"It now seems definitely established that the Actors' Equity has been unable at present to organize the movie industry. Instead a company union is to function. Fast upon the heels of this reverse comes a protest to 'Labor, National Weekly Newspaper,' from Congressman H. H. Peavey, of Wisconsin. Congressman Peavey went to see a film entitled 'The Runaway Express.' 'In the course of the first two reels there is at least a half dozen reflections on organized labor,' he declares, 'and particularly insinuations against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in which a brotherhood membership card is displayed to the audience with Warren S. Stone's likeness appearing thereon. The audience is in one scene led to believe that organized labor by its unjust demands under the sixteen-hour law causes a whole train load of live cattle to be tied up for eight hours in order that the crew might rest. The real purpose of the propaganda in this screen drama is of course to serve the old political aim of driving a wedge between the farmers and the union laborers.'

"This is a very grave indictment. And if this play is not a crude sporadic attempt but the beginning of a trend, then labor will have no other recourse but to do as it has done in the radio and create its own film stories.

"And what stories labor can tell!"

This editorial created a little furore in Hollywood, we are informed by our correspondents, for the groundwork for this response had already been laid by conditions in the industry themselves going from bad to worse. Members of Local Union No. 40, Electrical Workers, reacted vigorously, and as a result the following editorial appeared in the "Film Spectator," a sharply individualistic movie magazine, edited in Hollywood by Welford Beaton. Beaton had been giv-

Thirty millions will go to the movies tonight. In all this multitude only a few will pierce behind the immediate entertainment to the real facts of the industry. Facts of far-reaching importance directly affecting the entertainment of every one of the thirty millions. How labor may play a great part in the movie industry is here set forth with engaging frankness.

ing support, since withdrawn it is reported, to the efforts of Equity to organize movie actors into a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Trades Unionism Should Be Applied"

"One weapon that can be used effectively to club producers into some appreciation of the economic value of decency is trades unionism. Already by virtue of its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor those actors who belong to Equity have the moral support of 5,000,000 members of unions. Directors, writers and technicians should have the same affiliation. I never have fancied unionism myself, perhaps because I know so little about it, but when I contemplate the lousy organization and find it to be one of the most perfectly functioning unions in existence I realize the futility of trying to combat it with any weapon other than the one that it has fashioned for itself and which it wields with such ruthless disregard for any interests other than its own. Nothing that could happen within the industry could make the positions of actors, writers, directors and technicians more insecure than they are now, so nothing could be lost to the creative branches if they gave solid support to any movement to thoroughly unionize the studios. It would be a retributive act that would be justified, and it would have a salutary effect on producers. But it is not merely as a social and economic movement that I see the value of organized screen workers affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. I see in it an instrument that could be used to promote better production conditions and to provide more work for actors, writers, and directors, and at the same time to make them independent of the producers who now treat them with so little consideration. There are throughout the country about fifteen hundred labor temples. All of them have halls that seat hundreds of people each. The backbone of unionism is the loyalty that exists between the different unions. Pictures made by groups affiliated with them would receive their hearty and consistent support. Every labor hall could be made a moving picture theatre. Supply union towns, with union-made pictures, and they would show no others in the regular picture houses. At a conservative estimate a union-made picture would have as outlets five thousand halls and theatres. The unions quickly would organize their own distributing organization, and with their present machinery as a basis for it, would conduct it efficiently at a trivial cost. They would support such a movement so heartily that they would assemble funds that would permit them to finance productions in advance. They would

not insist upon union propaganda pictures for they know that their own members would not support such pictures. Like the rest of us, union members want entertainment, not preaching. Producers now are turning loose players with established reputations because they realize that the players have no alternative to working for them at any terms offered them. Give these players another outlet by which they can reach the public, such an outlet as the unions can provide, and it would be comical to watch the producers crawling on their bellies to those whom they now spurn. From time to time reports come to the surface that unions are considering making pictures. Now is the time to bring this movement to a head. There are available hundreds of people skilled in every branch of screen art. They can make pictures that would be tremendously profitable if they received no support in addition to that which the unions could provide. But that would not be all the support they would receive. They would be shown eventually all over the country according to their merits. If it came to a showdown the unions themselves would insist upon this. Operators and musicians are organized throughout the United States. Give them enough union-made pictures of merit and they would use their strike proclivities as a weapon to force their showing. To all screen workers I commend the plan as one they should encourage."

This naturally suggests the question, what conditions exist in the movie industry?

III

The case of the actors. "Equity," official organ of the Actors' Union, records the following events:

"On June 23, 1927, the motion picture producers of the west coast announced a salary cut ranging between 10 and 25 per cent. Ten days later, seriously disturbed by the reception with which it met from actors, writers, directors and technicians alike, it was 'postponed.' But the actors, still carried by the momentum of their rush to Equity, voted unanimously on July 6 to press the demands for an Equity shop and a standard minimum contract.

"In the next two weeks some of the leaders of the motion picture colony of Los Angeles reached the conclusion that since the fight over the pay cut had been won, there was nothing left worth fighting for. They were not prepared to stand behind any demand for Equity shop or a contract that Equity might make in their name.

Trust Producers

"They convinced a majority of the remaining leaders of the colony. To have forced through an Equity shop campaign would have meant a serious split in the Los Angeles branch and Equity bowed itself out of an impossible situation. The demand for Equity shop was 'to be held in abeyance'—but everybody felt that meant it had been thrown overboard.

"The motion picture actors who swerved the course of the association had been scared by the talk of economy.

But they had not been hurt. The cut, and all the long train of injustice and intimidation of which the cut was the symbol, had not gone through.

"And so these actors are willing to take the word of the producers that they are the actors' friends and never meant to hurt the players anyway. They accept the promise of the producers to discuss a standard contract as the inevitable forerunner of a satisfactory contract itself."

The case of the critics. Not only Mr. Beaton but other critics feel strongly that the movies are over-commercialized, that there is a certain hypocrisy in the method of exploitation, and this situation will never be cured until new blood is infused into the industry.

The case of the mechanics. We shall let them speak for themselves as this story gets under way.

The case of the small independent theater owner.

On October 7, 1927, the Federal Motion Picture Council in America, Inc., understood to be the organization of small, independent theatre owners, petitioned the Federal Trade Commission to institute proceedings against Will H. Hays, the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., and certain New York banking firms. The charge was monopolization, and suppression of competition. The Federal Trade Commission ordered these business corporations to desist. Later a conference of the large movie corporations was held in New York for the purpose of discussing these trade practices complained of, and certain minor charges were instituted. But the general impression is that the trust still exists, and that there is no breaking it, under present conditions. The surest way to correct its abuses is to give it competition.

IV

At this point, we shall allow the able recording secretary of L. U. No. 40, Hollywood, Patrick Murphy, to continue this discussion:

By Patrick Murphy

We who are living in the capital of the moving picture world would like to suggest that the time, conditions, finances, and the inclinations of men who could make a plan I am about to propose come true are ready to function right now in Hollywood.

But we need the support of every laboring man in the country, not in a financial way, but in giving moral support and patronage, after this plan is put into operation.

Before any great project is put into action, it takes weeks and months of thinking, seasoning, and experimenting before success can be claimed.

The amount of success this plan will attain is only limited by the response it will receive from every labor union in the country, as I will try to explain. If you like the plan let your press secretary so inform the WORKER.

Briefly stated the plan is to make every labor temple, meeting hall, and lodge room of different societies, who are friendly to organized labor, a moving picture theatre in a small way. There are approximately 1,500 labor temples in the United States and Canada, also approximately 5,000 meeting places where there are no labor temples, or the temple is too small to accommodate all the different unions, along with the lodge rooms and halls of any society or association that would naturally see the possibility of education and financial returns, and who are friendly to organized labor.

There are two ways of handling this plan. The first one is for labor to support producing companies who associate themselves with the unions, for the purpose of exhibiting their output in labor's halls throughout the country.

The second way will eventually come and that is for union labor to form its own companies, and produce the pictures as well as exhibit them.

There is no reason why this last method will not work, as labor already has made a success of running banks, insurance companies, co-operative societies of all kinds, and of conducting one of the biggest organizations in the world, the A. F. of L. If we have men big enough in our different organizations to handle these big jobs, there is no reason why they can't make a success of producing and exhibiting pictures, and eventually own studios.

There is nothing mysterious or intricate in the making of pictures; it only takes common sense and an ordinary degree of intelligence.

It is the hardest thing in the world to make the laboring class think, and it must be very discouraging to the labor leaders and editors of labor papers to have their most cherished plans, and earnest efforts every day, given only a cursory glance, a word or two of praise, possibly of ridicule, and then completely forgotten, by the men whose condition they seek to improve.

Invites Co-operation

But I hope the reader will pause and give this plan a little thought and consideration. If Secretary Bugniet and his associates can do the thinking and planning, the reader should at least give them his active support, as without the support of the majority of union crafts this means of intelligent education and amusement will never be realized.

You would imagine any author or scenario writer, who is responsible for the story of the "Runaway Express" mentioned in our JOURNAL's editorial, or the director who is responsible for what is filmed, and the producer who risks his money in producing the story, would have the brains or the intelligence to know that the 16-hour law is a federal law, which prevents a trainman from working more than 16 hours without eight hours' rest. But still this is only a sample of some of the junk that goes to make up a lot of so-called good pictures.

No wonder our JOURNAL calls this a sporadic attempt to drive a disrupting wedge between the farmer and union men.

The producers must be made to realize that such an affront to organized labor, such as pictured in the "Runaway Express," is resented by 5,000,000 union men, their families and friends.

The overworked and sleepy operator in a sleepy state might relay a message incorrectly or set the wrong switch. The engineer might pass up a warning signal, or even crash head on into a fast-moving train, with results better imagined than told. Until we have producers and directors who realize their responsibility to the laboring class, the class from whom they expect to get most of their financial returns, so long will we have such pictures as the "Runaway Express."

I don't mean that labor or labor's friends should make propaganda pictures because labor union people don't enjoy propaganda pictures any more than does the general public.

Weapon of Education

But what I am trying to suggest is that the moving picture industry could be made intelligently and successfully to educate the

public to the proper understanding of the high aims and objects of organized labor.

But if a labor situation should arise in the making of a picture by having our friends make it, this would be a guarantee that this sequence of the story would be properly and intelligently unrolled and directed by actors and directors whose sympathy and beliefs are in accord with organized labor; not by such unthinking, ignorant producers and directors, such as have bungled a lot of labor situations in the past in many other stories besides the "Runaway Express."

Competition in the moving picture studios is keener than any place I have ever been in. This is due partly to the fact that popularity doesn't last long, and it is a continual bitter fight to retain it.

Another reason is because one man's success in pictures (be he studio manager, departmental head or actor) means—almost always—another man's failure.

Almost over night new executive heads are placed in office, and the old ones are in the streets, along with all of his friends and henchmen.

This unstable condition is reflected throughout the whole studio from the manager down and tends to produce inefficiency and distrust among its employees for each other, even to the lowest laborers.

This is the reason why you read and hear so much about studio politics and pull, as each manager and department head employs and does business as much as possible with only those whom he feels it would be advantageous for him to rely on, in order to fortify his own position or job.

This is the plain statement of facts that answers an article I read in a movie journal the other day, wherein a banker asks what makes the costs of a picture mount up so unnecessarily. Now unions will stabilize the industry.

When you have a union organization throughout your plant, it tends to weld together a powerful, contented and efficient working unit, that will in time give many more dollars for the few extra paid them in better wages, than a competitor gets with his cheap, unreliable and unskilled help.

But to get back to our present proposal. Now we appreciate the difficulties that we have to contend with in regard to proper and suitable buildings, organization of distribution, prejudice of the public, opposition of present producing companies and financiers, lack of capital, and numerous other heartbreaking obstacles. But when did organized labor pause before difficulties?

Notwithstanding all these discouraging possibilities that may suggest themselves to the reader—union labor can successfully make, support and maintain its own moving picture producing and releasing companies.

To those who are unfamiliar with the making of pictures I will state that it is not the production of a picture that is the big job, but the successful disposal of that picture, after or before it is completed that counts.

Any man or set of men can make good pictures providing they have the necessary money. You can always buy brains. But the one thing brains and money can't purchase (unless you have money in enormous quantities) and this is the key to the whole situation, and that is releases or means of exhibiting pictures when the picture is ready for the market.

No matter how much money a new producer may have at his disposal he must go to the old-established releasing companies when he puts his picture on the market or else he must open up a lot of new theatres.

Right here is where the labor temples enter into the story, by supplying the neces-

sary places and means to exhibit the picture in every hamlet in the country.

Create Labor Good Will

This plan opens up a vast new field with unlimited possibilities. When we open our labor temples and meeting places to the public, even if it is only once a week, we will be creating new customers for the picture industry and new good will for ourselves.

The expense entailed in doing this is not to be considered if you vision the results that can be obtained, even for five minutes.

Now to get back to where we started.

If we take these 6,500 temples and halls that we would have to choose from—if we only get one-fifth of them, we would have more exhibitors than any other releasing company in the country.

Let's not fool ourselves by thinking we would be showing our pictures to more people, because you will readily understand that our houses will not have the large audiences or be shown as many times per week. Nevertheless, by no very great stretch of the imagination, you can readily see what a power the unions could exert on the minds of the public and in the moving picture industry, an industry that proudly claims to be the third largest in the United States.

Taking the theatres also into consideration there is no doubt but what this claim is true, as the public will and does spend a large part of its dollar for amusement of different kinds.

Recent statis-

and most costly efforts put forth by the industry. This is done to arouse and to inform their army of salesmen. This is why the cost of distribution is so high that the bankers are always complaining about it.

Labor Will Stabilize Situation

Now what could an organization which includes all the labor temples and meeting places in the country do to eliminate this unnecessary competitive expense? In the first place there won't be any unnecessary competitive expense, because there won't be any competition.

Our central labor bodies are well organized already, and could act as centers of distribution to the surrounding small towns, for our producing company and its friends, at about one-fourth the cost at which our competitors could do this work.

The Electrical Workers JOURNAL

invites editors, individual members of unions, and labor officials, to discuss this important question in this and other periodicals.

tics give the moving picture payroll second place in the industries of Los Angeles, second only to petroleum.

If a releasing company is formed that has 25 or 30 houses at its command, this company is considered a power in that local city and in the business.

What is said to be one of the three biggest and strongest studios, which also handles releases throughout the world, has only 550 houses in which to exhibit its output.

It can easily be seen that our proposition would be a paying one, right off the jump, because we would have more releases than any other company in the world. Even if they were catering to fewer people. Healthy growth would always take care of our smallness, and we would not remain small.

Now as to very long distribution, all the studios and releasing companies must have an outlet for their products. The studios and releasing companies release pictures to the exhibitors, or house owners on a percentage or flat rate for a stated period per picture.

These different releasing companies maintain expensive offices in all the large cities and population centers from which they distribute their pictures. This is where the enormous cost of distribution comes in, on account of keen competition.

Then we have what they call moving picture conventions in different parts of the country yearly. This is one of the biggest

Get the right union man in each locality to supervise our distribution, one who has labor's interest at heart, and he will accomplish as much as five men who are only in the business for what money they receive as salary.

This union distributor will not be hampered by much rent to pay, because he will not have to "put on the dog" for competitive reasons. No army of useless "red apple" salesmen will be necessary because he has nothing to sell, but will have lots to deliver. No competitive expenses because he will have no competition, as our distributor will have his exhibitors signed up in advance as far as he wants them. His patronage will only be limited by the excellence of his programs and the size of his house.

In cutting these distribution expenses the exhibitor can pay the producer a little more for his picture; the producer will get more for the capital invested, thereby enabling the producer to pay more for his stories, director, actors, writers and all studio craftsmen, office help and laborers.

This long chain with one link securely supporting the next cannot help but make a strong, efficient organization, and financial success, that will in time be able to build its own theatres, liqui-

date any labor temple debt, build up defense funds, that would soon amount to thousands, or for any other co-operative movement the central labor bodies should approve of.

Think what a help it would be to the studio worker, motion picture operators, and all stage hands if the union label was required to be on the pictures.

What a help such an organization would be when the unions wanted to make new agreements with their employers or in the studios.

While I am writing of the label I would like to call your attention to what that would mean. It would mean that the picture was made and shown under union conditions. It would have a cheerful and encouraging effect on every union man who saw it, as he would soon realize that his years of battling for union labor principles were beginning to bear fruit. It would be the greatest educator and organizer for the rising generation, possible to imagine. And lastly it would be a warning to the strike breaker and the scab, the unfair employer and the company union advocate, that their day and influence were past.

Knowing what you want and how to get it in the picture business is half the battle. We know what we want and we think we know how to get it. One great trouble with the present pictures is their effort to please everybody and every class with the result that the picture doesn't please anybody.

Now when a producer, story writer, and director decide on story, class style and cost, they have before them in their mind's eye, the class of people they will expect to get most of their financial returns from. Consequently they can aim to please the known, definite taste of their customers before they even start to work, and can act accordingly. This will take away the element of guess work, such as is done by many producers now.

Making a picture is just like building a house. You must have plans. If you build the first floor or story, and then by indecision or lack of knowledge you decide to finish the top floor of your house contrary in style and looks to the lower floor, you are going to have a monstrosity to live in, instead of a suitable dwelling.

Will Aid Producers

Such is the way a good many film dramas appeal to me, merely because the producers and directors did not know to what end they were building their productions. The result may not exactly be a monstrosity but it will and does show by the results obtained, their lack of craftsmanship and ability.

By building with a known audience in mind you won't have to change the story to suit a new idea, or rewrite and retake scenes to suit a possible different ending of the story conceived when the picture was started. I have seen this occur many times.

This system would make it a more businesslike and cheaper proposition all the way from producer to customer.

The producer, by knowing what he wants, can make his picture cheaper.

The director, knowing the class of people the story will cater to and what their feelings are, what will and what won't appeal to this certain class, can direct his energies and actors to the attainment of this objective.

The actors, being also chosen with this objective in view, would willingly and heartily enter into the spirit of the entire project.

With complete understanding, and a sympathetic personal desire to be of service to his admirers, who have supported him in

(Continued on page 100)

Tools of the Trade: the High Cost of Disuse

By MAURICE MORIARITY, Boston

IF the average electrical worker makes an inventory of the tools in his tool chest the list is long and varied. The operations performed by these tools on the job is endless. In more than 80 per cent of the tool chests of the United States a valuable tool to every electrical worker is missing. This tool has been absent through an improper estimate of its possible value. The question naturally arises: What is this much-neglected tool and how can I use it? The answer is: "The Book," and, oh, what a howl will come from most mechanics when a book is called a tool of the trade. The majority of mechanics are inclined to place a low estimate upon mechanics who are book students. This low estimate is an honest error of judgment in placing a proper value on a sure result. The book mechanic is constantly realizing the value of the study of books of his trade. Other mechanics plod along, wondering how his brother mechanic has qualified for a much better paid position. This period of wonderment may last a lifetime with some men and for varying periods with others. It all depends upon what time a man decides to pull himself out of a rut and get back onto the racetrack called life.

In a state-wide survey made in Massachusetts less than 15 years ago it was found that more than 70 per cent of the mechanics of all trades had less than a seventh grade education. These same mechanics had large families and sent many children to college. Fifteen years ago books for building trades men were few and far between. If these mechanics had the large variety of trade books now on the market many a day's work would have been easier through complete knowledge of the job. It is to the everlasting glory of these mechanics of long ago for the splendid progress they made without the educational helps which mechanics have today.

Book Tools of the Trade

The first book I want to strongly recommend to you is your own "JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS," the finest labor international magazine in the world. This is a sweeping statement, subject to a possible challenge. Let the magazine making the challenge submit a better publication and we will use it for a pattern for further excellence.

Get acquainted with your JOURNAL in all of its well-organized and up-to-date departments. Your JOURNAL wants to be your best friend in helping you to secure as much cultural and mechanical education as possible. Along these lines your JOURNAL shows more progress than any of the heavily endowed corporation magazines now in the field.

Rules of the Game

The next book or books for a mechanic to study and know are the installation rules of your locality namely, "The National Electrical Code," "The Factory Mutual Rules," "City or State Electrical Code," "Federal Code" or other compulsory regulations of the electrical workers' locality. Don't depend upon the boss to tell you everything; know it before he tells you and you will be boss some day.

Wiring

The following list of book tools of the trade is made with certain trade divisions in mind:

"Electric Light and Power Wiring," by

A wise teacher, who yearly handles hundreds of electrical apprentices here sets down practical wisdom which every reader can do well to read. We enthusiastically recommend this printed record of a long and successful experience in the electrical trade, and behind the schoolman's desk.

Croft. \$3. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City.

"Wiring of Finished Buildings," by Croft. \$3. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City.

"Conduit Wiring," by Croft. \$3. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City.

These three books by the same author are thoroughly practical and are valuable to any electrical worker as tools of the light and power field of his trade.

Electric Machinery

In the list of books recommended to mechanics desiring to study from valuable non-technical authors the following selections are made:

"Connecting Induction Motors," by Dudley. \$2.50. McGraw-Hill Book Company. This is the finest book of its kind in print.

"Armature Winding and Motor Repairs," by Braymer. \$3.00 McGraw-Hill Book Company. Another fine book containing valuable information for the motor repair man.

"Alternating Current Armature Winding," by Croft. \$3. McGraw-Hill Book Company.

"Electric Machinery," by Croft. \$3. McGraw-Hill Book Company. All of Croft's books cover their subject thoroughly and are fully illustrated.

Theory of Electricity

To secure a non-technical understanding of electricity and its applications the following books are extremely valuable:

"Practical Electricity," by Croft. Two volumes, \$3 each. McGraw-Hill Book Company.

"Industrial Electricity," by Timbie. Seven hundred and thirty-five pages fully illustrated. \$3.50. John Wiley & Sons, New York, Publishers.

"Alternating Current and Its Application to Industry," by Timbie & Higbie. Two volumes. Volume No. 1, \$3.00; volume No. 2, \$4. John Wiley & Sons, Publishers.

"Essentials of Alternating Current," by Timbie & Higbie. \$2.25. John Wiley & Sons.

"Elements of Electricity," by Timbie. \$2.75. John Wiley & Sons, Publishers.

"Lessons in Practical Electricity," by Swope. \$2.50; 625 pages. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York, Publishers.

Telephony

"Principles and Practice of Telephony," by Mitchell. Five volumes. \$2.50 each. McGraw-Hill Book Company.

"Automatic Telephony," by Smith and Campbell; 430 pages, 315 diagrams. \$5. McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Electrical Testing

"Circuit Troubles and Testing," by Croft; 224 pages. \$2.50. McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Line Work

Most of the books now on the market are either out of date or too technical for an ordinary man to make much progress with.

Mathematics

For a set of books giving an excellent review of the fundamentals of arithmetic, geometry, algebra and trigonometry as applied to trades the following set is valuable:

"Practical Mathematics," by Palmer. Four volumes. Volume 1, "Arithmetic." Volume 2, "Geometry." Volume 3, "Algebra." Volume 4, "Trigonometry." \$1.25 each.

"Mathematics for Electrical Students," by Keal. \$2.50. John Wiley & Sons, New York, Publishers.

"Industrial Electricity," by Timbie; 740 pages. \$3.50. Splendid mathematics instruction throughout this fine book. John Wiley & Sons, Publishers.

Connection Diagrams

When electrical workers are working on large construction jobs of up-to-date equipment connection diagrams are necessary. The boss has his set safely tucked away where he can study them as the job makes progress. The live electrical worker can get the manufacturer's diagrams and other information pertaining to certain equipment by copying the name plate numbers and writing to the main office of the concern requesting such information. The General Electric Company, The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, The Western Electric Company, The Crocker-Wheeler Company and many other large electrical manufacturing concerns maintain efficient publication departments to supply information in booklet form about equipment manufactured by them. Don't let the boss pose like a Hindu magician before the rest of his workers in directing connections to be made. It is easy for "the boss" to appear as a genius if the rest of the help never see any of the instruction sheets. My best advice is for electrical workers to be alive and get this information, know your new equipment, its adjustments and maintenance troubles.

Libraries

The purpose of this article is strictly educational. The Editor has no desire to sell books or to exploit the publications against those of another. The books recommended have been found to fill the need indicated.

The firms listed as publishers will send a book for a 10 days' examination period. During this 10 days' period a man can examine the book and either have his local library adopt it for use or, if the man likes it well enough, he can buy it.

Local unions should be alive to the opportunity the public library presents. With the tremendous speed in which changes are made in the applied science of electricity the aid of efficient electrical books is an essential, unless you are satisfied with remaining a "just get by" or "one specialty" mechanic.

Your local librarian receives recommendations for new books to be added from: The doctors, college students, literary societies, reading clubs, teachers' organizations, business men's clubs. Why shouldn't the local union of electrical workers be alive and assert their right?

Starvation and Anarchy in the Coal Fields

THE camera doesn't lie. And here it tells the grim truth, even though the lens was directed by a photographer of a conservative paper. Here are three views snapped by Lowell Limpus, for the New York Daily News, owned and controlled by the Chicago Tribune. They were secured for this JOURNAL by "Labor." They are more moving than several pages of print.

"I was sent to the coal fields to discover and report the facts," said Lowell Limpus. "Whatever prejudices I had were against the miners. I believed them to be an ignorant, un-American class, misled by communists and other radical riffraff."

"The situation as I found it was so far from my preconceived views as to amaze and appall me."

He saw want, destitution and actual starvation among both strikers and scabs. He saw coal and iron police bullying and assaulting the strikers. He saw hundreds of strikers railroaded to jail on flimsy charges. He saw the agencies for law and order prostituted by mercenaries of the coal operators.

And he experienced some of the common occurrences.

He and his photographer, Herbert McCory, were



arrested by coal and iron police and thrown into the private jail of the Coverdale mine, just outside Pittsburgh.

"Who do you think these policemen, commissioned by the governor or the state, called up for instructions concerning my disposition?" he asked.

"They did not call the sheriff of the county, the township justice of the peace or any of the legally constituted authorities. They called up an officer of the Coverdale mine."

When he and McCory stood in the public road at Rossiter, Pa., and tried to take pictures of the now famous Magyar Presbyterian church, in which the strikers were forbidden by injunction to hold services, he was driven away by a deputy sheriff.

"By whose orders are we hustled from a public road?" he inquired.

"Never mind whose orders," shouted the armed and furious deputy, "You can't take pictures here and that's that."

"Imagine one's feelings," said Limpus, after describing the conditions he found in hundreds of families, "when seeing a refined and educated American girl giving her three small children their dinner consisting of one soda cracker each."

The only thing preventing a bloody civil war, he declares, is the marvelous patience of the strikers.

And the operators are ready for this war. Limpus is an ex-soldier and knows a machine-gun turret when he sees one. Discovering such turrets on the stockades surrounding the scab mines he hunted out the carefully concealed fact that machine-guns and tear-gas bombs are ready to mow down the strikers if starvation drives them to revolt.

The hope in the situation lies, according to Limpus, in the contrast between the determination and unity of the strikers and the disorganization and distrust among the operators.

In the meantime 150,000 men, women and children must have food, clothing and shelter. At least \$5,000 per week is necessary to provide the barest necessities of existence.

NOTE: Senator Hiram Johnson brought the U. S. Senate to grave consideration of the miners' problem, in an eloquent address February 1. Even Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, whose friendship for the coal interests is well-known, publicly stated he would vote for the Johnson resolution for a coal investigation.

Pacific & Atlantic Photo Co.

UPPER—MINER'S FAMILY WAITING. CENTRE—SEEKING OWN FUEL. LOWER—HOUSE UNROOFED BY COMPANY TO HASTEN EVICTION. THE WOMAN WAS INJURED BY FALLING PLASTER.

Caveat Emptor as Applied to Home Owners

By FRANK TUSTIN, Business Representative, L. U. 46, Seattle

EVERY so often we hear a complaint in behalf of the ultimate consumer and the part that the high wages of the building trades add to his cost. It is true that the cost of everything today is high, and it is also true that when some Babbitt starts a deluge of crocodile tears about high wages he is merely attempting to detract attention from his situation.

Wages are going to continue on the present plane. The real leaders of business and economics realize that the high spending power of the masses makes for prosperity, and in addition the leading employers know that with improved materials and improved methods the mechanic is producing more and is fully justified in the present wage scale, and in fact some believe that wages will go still higher with further increased efficiencies.

But on the other hand, who can hazard a guess on what poor materials and poor workmanship, the product of the poor mechanic, who in turn is the child of poor wages and poor business methods, add to the cost of society as a whole. The public has learned that in the purchase of everyday necessities real economy is accomplished, even by paying more, when articles of good materials and workmanship are obtained whether it be clothes, foodstuffs, automobiles or whatnot. Not only real economy but personal satisfaction.

In one city of the west there was in the past year an investigation that was carried on over a period of several months by several individuals of the electrical industry to find if possible in dollars and cents the cost to society of poor materials, workmanship and manner of doing business. And while the findings are by no means conclusive due to the fact that the history of every job could not be obtained, nevertheless, in arriving at their conclusions the committee was of the opinion that poor workmanship and materials are a greater factor in the ultimate cost than the figures indicate.

Study Poor Workmanship

The city had in 1926 approximately \$2,000,000 worth of electrical construction work and of this amount \$1,100,000 was done by members of organized labor, who had voluntarily adopted a code of workmanship. They had agreed that all of their work should not only conform to the city ordinances but also should conform to the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. They were in turn working for electrical contractors that had adopted a code of their own relating to approved materials and good workmanship and business ethics.

In competition with them were what is termed in trade circles unfair contractors with incompetent employees who did in that year \$900,000 worth of electrical construction work. Their competition consisted of poor materials and poorer workmanship, and the only ethics were those imposed by the city inspection, which was not any too high, and was not any too well enforced. It has been estimated that with the adoption of this policy of just getting by, their cost was 15 per cent lower than that for standard workmanship and materials.

So \$900,000 represents 85 per cent of what the cost would have been for a high grade class of construction, which would have brought their total up to \$1,058,823, which added to the cost of the other group

Does cheap construction actually mean a saving to the home builder? The facts that lie behind so-called savings in building, founded on poor workmanship, are here admirably presented.

or \$1,100,000 would make a grand total for the year of \$2,158,823. So by the use of sub-standard materials, poor ethics and poor workmanship society as a whole was saved \$158,823.

Now let us look on the other side of the ledger to find the true saving. First we will take the history of these firms. During the year none of the firms conducting their affairs along true business lines, and observing all the ethics of business, went out of business. True, two of them changed hands but the same policies continued. Of the firms that elected to do business with no ethics, incompetent employees, and following the practice of skinning the job, eight failed, with a loss to the creditors of from \$7,500 to \$40,000 or a total loss of \$190,000.

The fire department of that city reports that for the year there was a loss of \$20,500 that can definitely be attributed directly to electrical causes and each case of investigation showed either poor materials or poor workmanship. This is not taking into account the fire loss from unknown causes in the amount of \$140,000.

In addition the electrical inspection department says that these incompetents cause it for reinspection, clerk hire, etc. a cost of \$2,500 per year.

Now let us summarize the situation to see if society gained or lost during the year.

Loss to creditors	\$190,000
Fire Loss	20,500
Extra cost of Inspection Department	2,500
	<hr/>
Saved by poor methods and workmanship	\$158,823
	<hr/>
Net loss to society.....	\$ 54,177

What would be the cost to the country as a whole?

Cost Almost Immeasurable

But that is not the only loss. Some losses can be measured in dollars and cents such as one case where a group of over fifty houses was built. No provisions had been made in any of them for electric ranges or hot water heaters. Of course the purchaser wanted these conveniences but did not know that larger feeder wires, entrance conduit, and cabinets were required. So they were changed at a loss to somebody of about \$40 per house.

Then there is the personal loss of damaged plaster and painting for additional outlets which should have been planned and installed during construction. Then switches in inconvenient places because someone saved a few pennies. Perhaps after all this personal feeling loss will outweigh the financial loss. Then there were numerous cases of where the fly-by-night contractor failed to pay his labor and material bill, resulting in a lien upon the

building with extra cost, delays and disappointments to the builder.

The cure lies in the education of the consumer. He must learn to demand one hundred cents worth of electrical value for every electrical dollar he spends. He must learn that when he purchases electrical construction that he is purchasing a commodity, and with that purchase he is entitled to and should receive a guarantee as to labor and materials the same as he would receive if he was purchasing a watch or an automobile.

If someone was to sell 5 cent loaves of bread for 4 cents the purchaser would wonder why and how. In any line of business if the purchase price is less than the cost of production someone is getting cheated, and while the individual might not worry as long as it was the other fellow's loss, nevertheless the law of averages still prevails and sooner or later that individual will be the victim.

So it goes back to the boy with the ready tears and melting heart that feels for the consumer and who deplores high wages, etc., but who hopes to continue the practice of "Let the buyer beware."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST GERMS IN BOOKS

The precautions taken by a modern circulating library to protect readers from contagious diseases which might be carried by books returned from families where disease has broken out were described by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, in a recent radio talk from Station KMOX in that city, the text of which has just been published in the annual report of the Library. A country-wide survey conducted by the American Library Association showed, Dr. Bostwick said, that public libraries in larger cities keep in touch with the city health department, which sends to the library regular notices of families in which contagious disease has been reported. The library then notifies that family what to do about library books then on loan in the house. In some cities these books are actually destroyed. In other cities thorough disinfection is believed to be sufficient.

TO PREVENT FIRE ON AIRSHIPS

An ingenious method of making it impossible for sparks to be produced by broken electric wires has been invented by the Metropolitan Vickers Electric Company, of England, for use on the enormous aluminum airship now being built for the British Government. This great air leviathan will carry one hundred passengers and will require a crew of fifty men. It is desirable to light the ship by electricity but the danger of fire is so great that electric sparks are much feared. Both the hydrogen gas used to lift the ship and the gasoline used to drive it are highly inflammable. When ordinary electric wires pull apart or break a spark is apt to be produced. Ordinarily this does no harm but on the new aircraft it might mean the entire destruction of the ship and its human freight. To prevent such a catastrophe the British engineers have devised an electric wire made of the light-weight aluminum and contained inside an aluminum sheath, the two being separated by a layer of insulation. If the whole wire is pulled apart or broken, the inner wire, which carries the electricity, will break before the outer sheath does.

Cooperation Strikes Note of Union Insurance

THE development of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association is one marked by increasing interest and cooperation, as well as steady growth, so that at the present time labors' first and original old line legal reserve life insurance company has forty-six millions of life insurance in force.

After a good deal of thought, investigation, inquiries of the insurance departments of the different states and careful consideration of the matter of life insurance, the officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers embarked in 1924 on this new enterprise of an old line legal reserve life insurance company.

There was a period of communication with the members and collection of money through the sale of stock, and on November 10, 1924, the Union Cooperative Insurance Association was formally launched as a going insurance company, incorporated under the laws enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia.

Then followed impatient days and weeks devoted to the collection of the necessary funds, which were soon forthcoming. During this collection period the money was deposited in the Mt. Vernon Savings Bank (a labor bank) in the names of trustees, and the fund as it was collected was bearing interest and thus increasing itself.

After the formal incorporation of the company, more busy days followed. There were rates to figure so that life insurance could be obtained at reasonable cost. There were application blanks to prepare so that those who had announced their desire for life insurance and their intention of taking a policy from this company could obtain the protection in the easiest possible manner and at the earliest possible moment. There were circulars to prepare giving the information about the company and instructions as to filling out the application blanks. There were policy forms to consider and prepare, and then to have printed. Then came the announcement that the company was doing business and was actually ready to issue life insurance.

New Year's Marked Advent

The time for the actual writing of life insurance was January 1, 1925, or, as New Year's Day is a holiday, really January 2, 1925.

Great was the excitement in the office the day in December, 1924, when the first application was signed and the first medical examination made. This first application received in person in the office of the company was from a fire insurance man from the Pacific Coast who was so enthusiastic about the prospects and outlook of the company that he wanted to obtain his additional life insurance protection in this company, even though he was not a union man. The first actual policy was issued to a "big business" man in New York employing many electrical workers. Enthusiasm constantly increased. The mail brought all kinds of inquiries about insurance, all kinds of requests from persons interested in the agency end of the business, actual applications for life insurance, congratulations on the advent of organized labor into the life insurance field, and not the least of the pleasant communications were those en-

closing payment for the life insurance desired.

Since the actual starting of business by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, the business has been growing constantly and steadily, economically and judiciously. States have been entered for the purpose of doing business in them by means of agents, and the other formalities complied with. Other states have been communicated with and it was deemed unwise to enter them owing to the limitations imposed by their laws. It was decided that the workers in various states could be better served by mail from the home office than by agents subject to the limitations imposed by these states. Additional agents have been procured in the territory where agents are used by the company. Additional facilities have been developed for carrying on by mail business with those residing in states where the company has no agents; and most important of all, additional policies are constantly being issued.

Mail Bag Brings Life Stories

Many emotions are stirred by the contents of the mail bag. Some letters are serious; a few criticize; many applaud and compliment; some have real heart-throbs concealed in them; some are very witty and gay; some show extreme thoughtfulness and high ideals.

There was the woman who was separated from her husband, who thought she had found a clever way of tracing him by means of the

life insurance company, but of course there was no confidential information which could be given to her.

There was the woman whose husband died—our first death claim. If the local union of which her husband was a member had not taken a group life insurance policy just when it did, that widow would have been left with only \$200.00 insurance and five children to feed and clothe. The \$1,000.00 which was paid her immediately by this company undoubtedly tided her and the children over a very serious and difficult time.

Then a proud parent announced the arrival of his first-born as follows:

"There has come to my house a new-born babe. Fourteen agents of old line insurance companies have laid siege to my castle. My wife is weakening. Please give me data on a policy to run fifteen years. Baby is now four weeks old."

Of the many letters received complimenting the company on the swift payment of death claims two state as follows:

1. "I on this day turned over check to Mrs. — and she sure was surprised in the quick work on part of your office in payment of claim. I myself am not surprised as I am familiar with what you can do, but it will sure get some publicity around labor circles in Pittsburgh in the wonderful way it was handled by your good office."

2. "The action of sending this claim twenty-four hours after receiving the notice of death of this member was greatly acclaimed by the members of this local and has gone a long way to have the members realize that group insurance was the best action taken by the local in many years."

A national president wrote enclosing a list of all his secretaries, requesting that letters be sent to each one so that the entire membership would be informed of the kinds of insurance issued and the method of obtaining policies.

Then there was the touching letter from the man who had to move, as follows:

"I have been advised by wire this morning that my family has been requested to move on account of the baby. I think I will wire back and have them drown the baby and buy a lap dog, and if there were not so many ladies in your office I would favor you with a copy of my letter to the landlord. The new address is —."

This one about cooperation among the workers is fine:

"Life has taught me to believe firmly in the cooperative movement. It is a matter of slow growth, but it will grow substantial and solid like a great tree. Instead of many men working at cross-purposes they should all pull in the same direction. Under our present system I have been so occupied in making a bare living I have not been able to devote any time or work to this great step."

"No individual worker or laboring man can hold much money but through cooperation (like the I. B. E. W. insurance and the Brotherhood banks) labor has the power to control the capital of the world. A cooperative accumulation of fifty cents per month, per man, if all the workers could be induced to do that,

(Continued on page 107)



ENTIRE FAMILY INSURED—THE DICKSON'S OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

West Coast, Aroused, Demands Curbing of Bell

THE struggle to bring the Bell Telephone Monopoly under the sway of law and order goes forward throughout the United States. The California League of Cities has requested Senator Hiram Johnson to move to secure a thorough Congressional investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This is in line with the recommendations made by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL in January, in its number revealing the public relations of the Bell Monopoly. The A. F. of L. news service reports that Congressman Victor Berger, of Wisconsin, has demanded nationalization of the telephone lines in the House. Thus the battle goes forward on several fronts.

According to C. D. Mull, this JOURNAL's correspondent in San Francisco, San Francisco and the cities of the Bay District have formed a league to protect the public against the rate depredations of the telephone monopoly. Bell is represented in that region by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. The league of cities is prepared for a finish fight, has employed engineering talent, and raised funds. The Bay City League is backed by the California League of Municipalities, and the California State Railroad Commission. The Bell Monopoly is asking a rate increase of \$9,000,000 annually.

By C. D. MULL, L. U. NO. 151

Editor:

I missed my letter last month, but will try to make up for it with this on what I think is one of the most important things

Incensed by a threatened \$9,000,000 rate increase, California cities are imploring Congress for redress. This is a part of the Nation-wide battle with the Telephone monopoly analyzed in the Journal's telephone number of January.

before us at present, or at least for San Francisco and the Bay District. Last fall the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company petitioned the state railroad commission for what they considered a small increase in rates, covering all cities around the bay and inland for about 15 miles. If the increase were granted it would only amount to about \$9,000,000 per year, but it begins to look now as if they have run up against a snag, as all of the cities directly affected by this increase and others that are not, at this time, but know they will be if this one goes through, have joined together both financially and with the best engineering talent available to fight it with. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company to keep from being brought into it has agreed to cut their percentage on the local company gross receipts from 4 to 2 per cent, but that will have no effect on the fight continuing. Here is where labor all over the United States can help to take a crack at Mother Bell.

The California League of Municipalities in conjunction with the Bay Cities, approved by the California State Railroad Commission, have sent a resolution to U. S. Senator Hiram W. Johnson for presentation to the U. S. Senate to have the Interstate Commerce Commission make a thorough investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and their affiliation with the Western Electric and Graybar Electric. They can help by requesting their Senators and Congressmen to support this resolution, as approved here which is now on its way to Washington, D. C., and it may have the same effect on the Telephone Company as a suit started here by S. F. did with the P. G. and E., and the Great Western Power. They come before the railroad commission the 15th of this month with a reduction in rates. The first 10 K.W.H. or the minimum was 90 cents per month, but from all reports, after March 1, the minimum will be 40 cents. The full reduction has not been given out yet, but I think this is a good time for labor and especially the electrical workers to get busy and do their bit, to let the Bell Telephone Company know they are still in existence.

If you think their association is not a closed shop with T. C. privileges I am enclosing you a letter from the district superintendent of construction to one of their linemen. It seems the district superintendent of construction is the business agent for their association. Would like to have it printed if you can.

Fraternally,

C. D. MULL,
Business Agent.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

San Francisco, October 18th, 1927.

Mr. (name deleted)
Lineman
San Francisco

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of the Association of Construction Linemen has informed me that you are delinquent in your dues.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday evening October 14th and it is very likely that you did not receive the notice of the meeting.

I know that you appreciate the purpose of your Association and that you are willing to comply with its rules and regulations. I would appreciate therefore if you will arrange to make the necessary payments to the Secretary, advising me when this matter has been taken care of.

If you are a member of one of the other associations, it is requested that you transfer your affiliations to the Association of Construction Linemen. This matter can be taken care of at their next monthly meeting which will be held Friday, November 11th in the Association Hall, 335 Fell Street at 8:00 P. M.

Very truly yours,

P. J. MACKIE,
District Superintendent of Construction

Here is how the Bell Company forces its linemen to join its Company Union.

American Economists Confront Industrial Problems

ONE of the most powerful unions in existence met in Washington shortly before the New Year. We refer to the American Economic Association, and kindred organizations, whose business it is to scan, study, analyze, sway and if possible, direct business facts and trends. A cloud of these scholars descended on the nation's capital with a sheaf of speeches as high as Washington's monument, and with good-humored indulgence for all orators. We ourselves leaned patiently out of our office window, trying to catch some inkling of the convention's meaning.

Let us say at once that we have tremendous respect for at least part—the shock-troop—of this scholarly battalion. There is a certain pioneer group of economists, who have left off building up mathematical formulae, and have taken their hat in hand, walked out of the class room, into the open air, and have begun a study of industry as it is—not as Adam Smith thought it was in 1790. Such men as Tugwell, Slichter, Lorwin, Commons are giving new direction to that stream of economic knowledge which is so important to us all.

Well, as we leaned out of our office window, we fancied we caught a bolder and more outspoken note emanating from that great convention. The economists, even the old-line economists, seemed a little more realistic in their analysis of national and international problems. The convention was distinguished by

A bold look forward into the economic future of the next ten years.

An airing of some of labor's problems by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

A curious dogmatism about certain social phenomena.

A bold facing of certain class distinctions in American life.

A gradual price decline of world-wide scope was foreseen, with a possibility of a long period of depression. (Lionel D. Edie, Colgate University.) Mr. Edie advocated a "gold league of nations," formed by pooling the gold resources, much in the same manner as the capital resources of the United States are pooled under the Federal Reserve System.

To the American Association for Labor Legislation, founded by Prof. John R. Commons, American labor owes much for its defining of the issues underlying labor welfare, and focusing public attention upon them. The proceedings of this section were noteworthy for

Vigorous analysis of the effect of injunctions on the labor movement.

Strong advocacy of laws to prevent needless mine accidents.

Health insurance and old age pensions favored.

Promulgation of better laws governing certain federal employees.

Advocacy of employer-education in behalf of social legislation.

Here is what certain scholars had to say about the injunction, and in particular, the recent stone-cutters' case:

Charles M. Joseph of the New School for Social Research, New York city:

"Here was no broken contract, no picketing, no violence or intimidation, no fraud,

no deceit, no threats," he said. "Here was merely a refusal to work in loyalty to that provision of the constitution of the general union which provides that no member of the association shall cut, carve, or fit any material that has been cut by men working opposition to the association.

"The Supreme Court," he asserted, "stepped in to compel each union worker to fight a separate, individual battle with these powerful companies that are combined both locally and nationally."

"It will not do for the public to take the position of an innocent, disturbed outsider," Mr. Joseph continued. "The public is vitally concerned. Certainly the public desires industrial peace and co-operation. It must

tion the aims and activities of organized labor."

Henry T. Hunt, attorney, New York City:

"If the stone-cutters' union had been a corporation engaged in selling the labor of its members and had refused to sell their labor to work on the Bedford Company's stone for any reason, it would not thereby have violated the Sherman Act.

"In the Shoe Machinery case the court decided that leases of machines whereby the lessee was prohibited from utilizing the machines leased to complete work partially performed by machines obtained by others were not obnoxious to the Sherman Act. Yet an association of stonecutters may not refuse to permit its members to complete work partially performed by other workmen working in opposition to and in competition with union members.

"The difference in the court's conclusion points to a higher consideration for profits by sales than for what may be called profits by manual labor. Yet it is difficult to see what the workman's interest should be thus deferred to the worker."

Thomas S. Adams, President of the American Economic Association, projected the astounding theory that there never could be a scientifically impartial system of taxation.

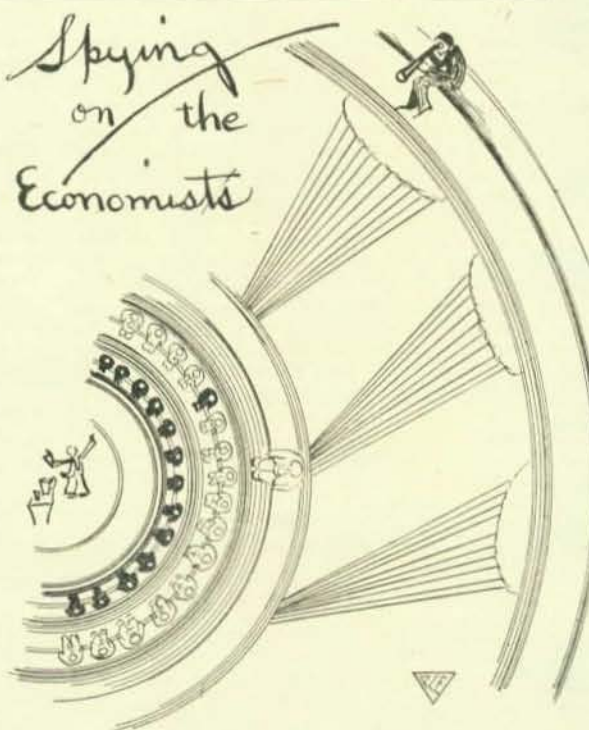
Any tax schedule, he is reported as saying, is the result of a class struggle to throw the tax burden on the other class.

"Individual selfishness," he said, "becomes profoundly modified by class selfishness, and this later may change into something higher. Idealism in tax making, which is a striving after perfect truth or justice, is mostly a nuisance. The world needs the economist's version of truth when matured of intensive study. But let no economist cherish the illusion that the truth will prevail. His truth is only one factor in the tax-making contest. It will emerge a battered and better truth."

Equally astounding was the assertion of Nels Anderson, of Columbia University, that slums never could be abolished. Dr. Edward T. Divine denied this thesis.

GUN HEARD 135 MILES

The enormous delicacy of the instruments now used by scientists to detect sound waves in the air is evidenced by the fact that a gun fired on the east coast of England, in tests conducted on July 9, 1927, under the direction of Dr. F. J. W. Whipple of Kew Observatory, produced an air wave detected at Birmingham University, over 135 miles away. To determine the exact speed of the sound wave the "bang" of the explosion was picked up by a radio microphone close to the gun and was sent out by radio from two of the English broadcasting stations. Details of the experiment were announced in advance. Many listeners were posted in all directions and at different distances from the artillery proving ground at Shoeburyness, east of London, where the gun was fired. Each listener had a radio receiver. Since the speed of radio waves is over 180,000 miles a second, each listener heard the sound of the gun by radio almost instantaneously. The sound wave itself, traveling through the air only about a thousand feet a second, did not arrive until later.



be intelligent to realize however that this is only possible for a society that achieves a fair measure of justice toward its workers—a justice on the basis of labor's present-day needs. Society must reach the courts with this message.

"In the long run the public cannot afford to watch a growing feeling of contempt for courts that concede the right of labor to organize for its protection but which too easily enjoin activities that alone can make such organization effective. Can labor count on the public for its influence to adjust an interpretation of the Sherman Act never within the wildest contemplation of the Congress that passed it and which virtually paralyzes labor activity?"

Professor I. L. Scharfman of the University of Michigan:

"Much can be said for the exemption of the activities of labor organizations from the incidence of the anti-trust laws, and especially against the prevailing use of the injunction in labor disputes. But the remedy lies, not in the relinquishment of authority over illegitimate concert of action in the industrial field, but in the recognition, through statutory enactment or judicial enlightenment, of the distinctive social and economic circumstances which condi-

Electrical Workers Break New School Paths

By ISRAEL MUFSON, Secretary, Labor College of Philadelphia

ABOUT fifty young, aspiring, would-be electricians, doing their tasks during the day, and going to their own school at night, is the latest development of the educational work of Electrical Workers Union No. 98 of Philadelphia. And the school these apprentice-workers are attending is not the regular vocational training institutions, conducted either by the Board of Education of the city as part of its educational program, nor by the many private technical schools which one finds in such large numbers. The school is a union enterprise throughout. The education committee of Local 98, in conjunction with the Labor College of Philadelphia, planned a program, engages the teachers and provides the place where the classes meet. And because the control of this apprenticeschool is so unusual, it becomes different from all other instruction organized for apprentices everywhere.

Many trade union organizations have planned instruction for their apprentices. But none of these go beyond the development of the craft skill of the boys who take the training. Yet education in one's craft, while very important, is not all that young men entering in industry need nowadays. Skill and intelligence to apply one's self most efficiently to the chosen task are of great importance, of course. But knowledge about the labor movement, the economic factors of present-day society, and the social significance of labor as a leading force towards progress, is just as necessary if these young men, entering the movement today, are to do their part in the future. Today, with science and its methods being utilized in every field of endeavor, the labor movement cannot fall back upon the old rule-of-thumb method by which the young trade unionists learned the business of trade unionism by watching the older men in the movement.

It is evident, therefore, that all classes organized for the purpose of developing the skill and knowledge in the craft alone, are incomplete in their instructions. An electrical worker who belongs to a union is not only a worker handling the tools of his trade, but he is also a member of a very important industrial group who should know how to handle the tools of his membership. In other words, the young apprentice learning to become a better mechanic should also be given an opportunity of learning how to become a better informed and more intelligent trade unionist.

Education Based on Needs

With this in mind the officers and membership of Local No. 98 organized their classes for apprentices. Meeting as a group with an entity of its own under the direction and supervision of its union these young workers can never forget their trade union affiliations—a thing not so easily done in a regular vocational and technical school. Because fifty students are too large a number to handle satisfactorily they are split up in two groups, each meeting once a week.

As a beginning there is nothing very formal and rigid in the educational program. Rather the education committee of Local 98, the Labor College and the instructor feel their way slowly and develop the course as they go, to meet best the needs of the young workers.

The regular instructor is an electrical engineer who brings to them years of both practical and theoretical knowledge of elec-

Labor has always been unafraid to tread new paths in education. This experiment at Philadelphia is worth watching.

tricity and its uses. Simple laboratory work is organized with the hope that as time goes on a real workshop will be set up for the use of these students. Trips to electrical plants are being planned during the course of the year's work.

Periodically the students are treated to talks on labor, its history and problems. Also the social forces making what we call America are touched upon. Dr. Holmes comes in to tell them about these forces working in society; how labor played its part in the past and what its part may be in the future, depending upon the acumen, knowledge and intelligence of these very same youngsters who are listening to him. Mr. Richie, American Federation of Labor representative, presents to these groups the functions and purpose of the American Federation of Labor. He gives a detailed story of the manner of its organization and the purposes of its various subdivisions. And so the knowledge which trade unionists heretofore had to pick up in a haphazard fashion, if at all, is now presented in an orderly and scientific manner. The apprentices are growing into the labor movement as well as into their craft.

It will be interesting to watch the results

of this experiment—for experiment it is. This year this course is compulsory for first year apprentices only because those in charge felt that not enough about proper method and procedure was known to include the apprentices of all four years. Second, third and fourth year apprentices, however, are given the privilege of attending these classes if they so desire. Many have taken this privilege. If it should prove successful, and from present indications there can be no doubt about its results, the other groups of apprentices will be included under the compulsory feature in subsequent years.

Attract Young Men

From another angle this educational venture is important. Never before has labor had the opportunity of taking hold of its younger membership when its mind was in its most receptive stage. In the past the usual procedure was to let the young members severally alone until they had proved their worth by going through the fire of several years' experience in the movement. Their tests were the picket line and the strike call and their world of labor was within the bounds of their union hall whenever they saw fit to attend the meetings. Naturally when they became the "older heads" their information was very limited and they had to grapple with their problem as incompletely prepared as those who went before them. The opportunity, however, opened up to the new incoming members by such educational facilities as Local No. 98 and the Labor College of Philadelphia make

(Continued on page 110)



THIS CLASS OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS OPERATES TUESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS AT THE PHILADELPHIA LABOR COLLEGE. IT HAS MADE A RECORD IN ATTENDANCE, ACCOMPLISHMENT AND GROWING INTEREST.

New All-Steel Underfloor Duct System Reviewed

By HARRIE S. GOODWIN, L. U. 103, Boston

A TRUE electrical worker is always interested in the new developments of his trade. We have all seen demonstrations of this many times; consequently it is always interesting to stop and look back over our own experiences and enumerate the changes which have taken place: how we went

are all made in one casting to take care of connections of three separate systems.

On this job three ducts were run—one for lighting, one for telephone and one for low-tension wires. When installing this system in an office building the large junctions or cross-overs are placed so that the tops will

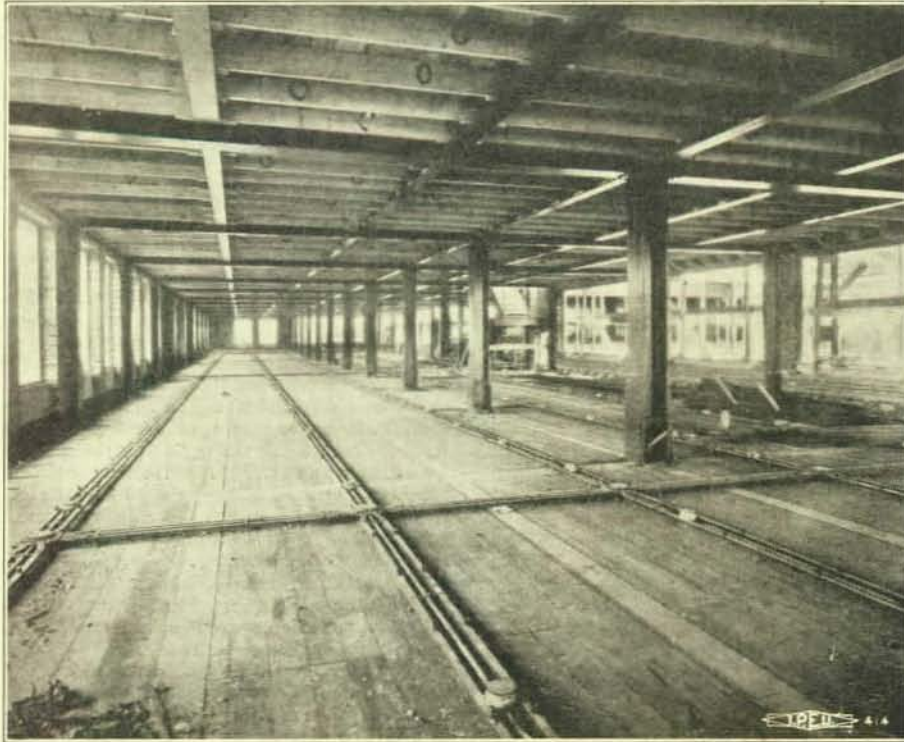
be flush with the finished floor; next a marker is placed in the nearest duct opening to the junction. When the job is completed or any future time an outlet for light, telephone or bell circuit can be had by simply measuring 30 inches or multiples of the same from the marker in one direction and an optional distance in the other, depending on the distances between runs of the duct—on this job it was six feet, remove the nipple cover, fish out wires, connect on to floor standards which fit into nipple covers and thereby form a finished terminal for light, telephone or bell, about four inches above the floor.

Make Record Job

This job was started about June 1, 1927, and in seven working days 81 men and 27 helpers installed 30,000 feet of this material for the first time in their lives.

The John Hancock Life building is a comparatively new building and this work was done on floors which carried the building four floors higher.

As no provisions were made for lighting the old roof, or rather the first new floor, the old roof had to be removed; this work alone cost \$50,000. The installation of the new layout, five floors, was completed. However, only four will be used. The top floor or new roof is ready at any time to go higher. Fifteen thousand feet of 1½ by 1½ inch and 100,000 feet of 1¼ by 1¼ inch Walker Alsteel duct were used. The couplings and fittings are of the sleeve variety. The work on this system is completed similarly to any concrete job, before the slab is poured. The photo gives a very good idea of how the job looks. One shows job with duct only in place and the other shows job after reinforcement rods are in place ready for the pouring of concrete. Now, Brothers, tell us what is going on in your localities that is new to us. We are always interested.



JOHN HANCOCK INSURANCE BUILDING, BOSTON, WITH NEW DUCT IN PLACE

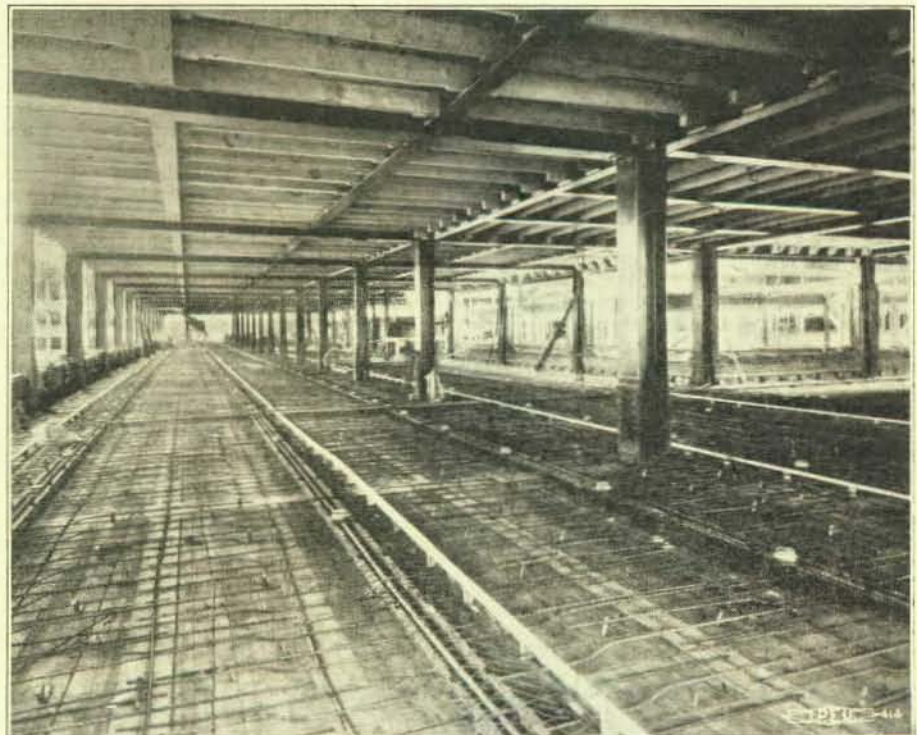
through the porcelain, wood-moulding, conduit, BX and metal moulding periods. Only a short time ago, there appeared in this paper an interesting account of a job under construction on the Pacific coast which was done in the new Orangeburg duct. I am sorry that the account of that job was so briefly mentioned, because I feel that sooner or later other localities will be called upon to jump into it. Having this in mind has prompted me to give a brief outline of a job, which was recently carried through successfully by members of Local No. 103, namely, the John Hancock Life Insurance Building.

Understand me correctly, I am not seeking credit for Boston being the first to install this material, for at this instant, I have before me the manufacturer's booklet and from the pictures, it can readily be seen it has been used on a number of large buildings in Philadelphia, Chicago, New York and in other large cities. However, I believe this job I refer to is the first in Boston's immediate vicinity. For the following data and photos I am indebted to the electrical contractor on the job, Mr. H. F. Schaefer, and Brother Bert F. Quinlan, the job foreman.

The material is called the Walker "Alsteel" Underfloor Duct System.

Description Given

The duct is square in cross-section and has a wall thickness of about No. 10 gauge. It comes in long pieces with nipped openings every 30 inches. The junction fittings



SAME BUILDING WITH REINFORCEMENT RODS IN PLACE

Light Thrown on Union Movement in England

TWO books have recently come to our desks, of great interest, we believe, to American trade unionists. One (*The British Coal Dilemma* by Isador Lubin and Helen Everett) is stamped with the authority of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C. The other (*The Social Catholic Movement in Great Britain* by Georgianna Putnam McEntee) is by an instructor in history in Hunter College, New York City.

Isador Lubin and Helen Everett were sent to England to get what newspaper men call the "low-down" on the coal situation. They went into mines, into miners' cottages, into owners' homes and offices, into parliament. They talked to engineers, economists and workers. They turned over many pages in many books and pamphlets, and then they made their findings into this book.

England seems far away to most American workers, and "England's problems are not ours" is often heard from American workers, and yet the surprising thing about this book is the conviction it forces upon you that England is not far away, and that England's problems, if not ours are like ours.

The obvious difference between the English coal situation and the American, is that England's mines are old. Some of them have been yielding that good English coal for centuries. And obviously it costs more to work an old mine than a new one. It takes seven English miners now where it used to take six due to the difficulties of mining.

But some day American mines will be old, too, and it is presumed that American operators will act reasonably to prepare against that day.

The obvious likenesses between English and American coal situations, lie in the fact (1) that both industries are now wallowing in chaos of change from old to new methods; (2) that an outworn economic philosophy foisted upon the industry by the owners is hampering recovery.

The British coal strike did not bring the chaos, but it was only part of the chaos in the British industry. This chaos is the result of many factors: age of mines; the war; the technological backwardness of the industry; the stubbornness of English coal owners; restrictions set upon the mines by unions to protect the men who mine coal, to which the owners could not adjust mining technique.

"The mine owners believe in the validity and efficiency of private enterprise as a method of carrying on the industry. They stress the importance of the profit motive and praise it as a driving force. They consistently oppose legislative 'interference' and believe that if left to the play of economic forces the industry will heal itself. They believe that since the industry is 'governed by economic necessities from which there is no escape,' longer hours and lower wages are the price that must be paid for prosperity."

All this sounds familiar to American ears.

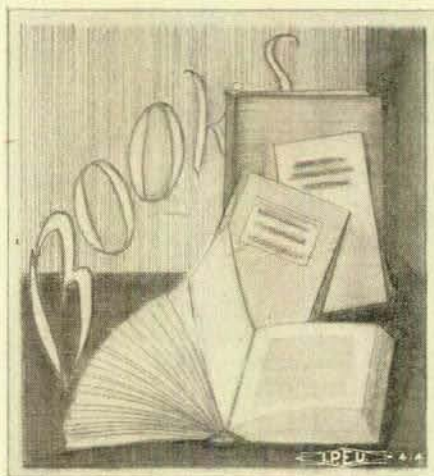
"There is a definite community of misfortune," this book reveals of the miners, "a fellowship of poverty, a guild of grief. Men sometimes have wondered why it is that miners in their unions are so clanish; and they have marveled, too, at the nature of this welding and of the strength it represents. Well, they need not wonder more. It is of the mine, its danger and its need." Again, "Marshal in one huge

procession this army of bruised and broken humanity; marshal them four men in a rank, each a yard and a half apart, and you get a procession, stretching a distance of 45 miles. Every 15 yards of that tragic march you would have an ambulance conveying a man who was seriously injured, and every 61 yards a hearse."

Lubin and Everett find the "miner's dissatisfaction, all his urgency for change, has come to focus on the nationalized program."

It is intensely interesting, too, that these two American scholars, respectable, genteel and conservative, end up at about the same place as the miners.

"In the advocacy of nationalization two chief lines of justification are discernible. Against the wastes of private enterprise, nationalization is defended as a more efficient instrumentality for carrying on the coal business of the country. But it is also defended on other grounds which have to do not so much with efficiency as with the



quality of life of those engaged in or affected by the industry. It is claimed that within the framework of nationalization individuals will function more effectively; that to work for the common enrichment of the community instead of for private profit makers and to share in the actual control of the industry will create for workers and technicians new stimuli and incentives. In the long run, it is argued, this will mean a more intelligent and responsible group of workers. As against the present system of 'selfishness scientifically applied,' it is conceived that a social organization may be more nearly approximated in which the good of each shall be the good of all. Nationalization has been supported sometimes on the ground of economic efficiency and sometimes on the ground of moral consideration, much to the confusion of the issue. It is commonly held by the advocates of nationalization, however, that the peculiar merit of their proposal lies in the fact that both moral and economic advantages will be secured."

It should be stated that Lubin and Everett do not propose nationalization as a panacea, or as propaganda. They look at it merely as one proposal—a solution that appears to have more chances of curing the ills of the industry than any other as yet offered.

This book strikes one as rigidly fair, soundly reasoned, and factually prepared. It will repay a reading and will remain an authority for some time to come.

Mrs. McEntee's interesting and informa-

tive book stresses three great episodes in the Catholic social movement in England. The first deals with Cardinal Manning and his daring, magnanimous and practical defence of the workers. The climax of Cardinal Manning's career came dramatically in 1889 when he was instrumental in arbitrating the momentous dockers' strike. Manning was a great humanist. "Labor," declared Cardinal Manning, "rather than capital, or even skill, was the cause of wealth and origin of all England's greatness." "Labor," he again declared, "was entitled not only to the rights of property but to the rights of liberty. The laborer had the right to determine for whom he should work and upon what wages he could live." Startling premises even today. How revolutionary they were in 1890! Manning plead for a shorter work day; establishment of the minimum wage; believed in international action in behalf of democracy and of the working classes, and worked for world peace.

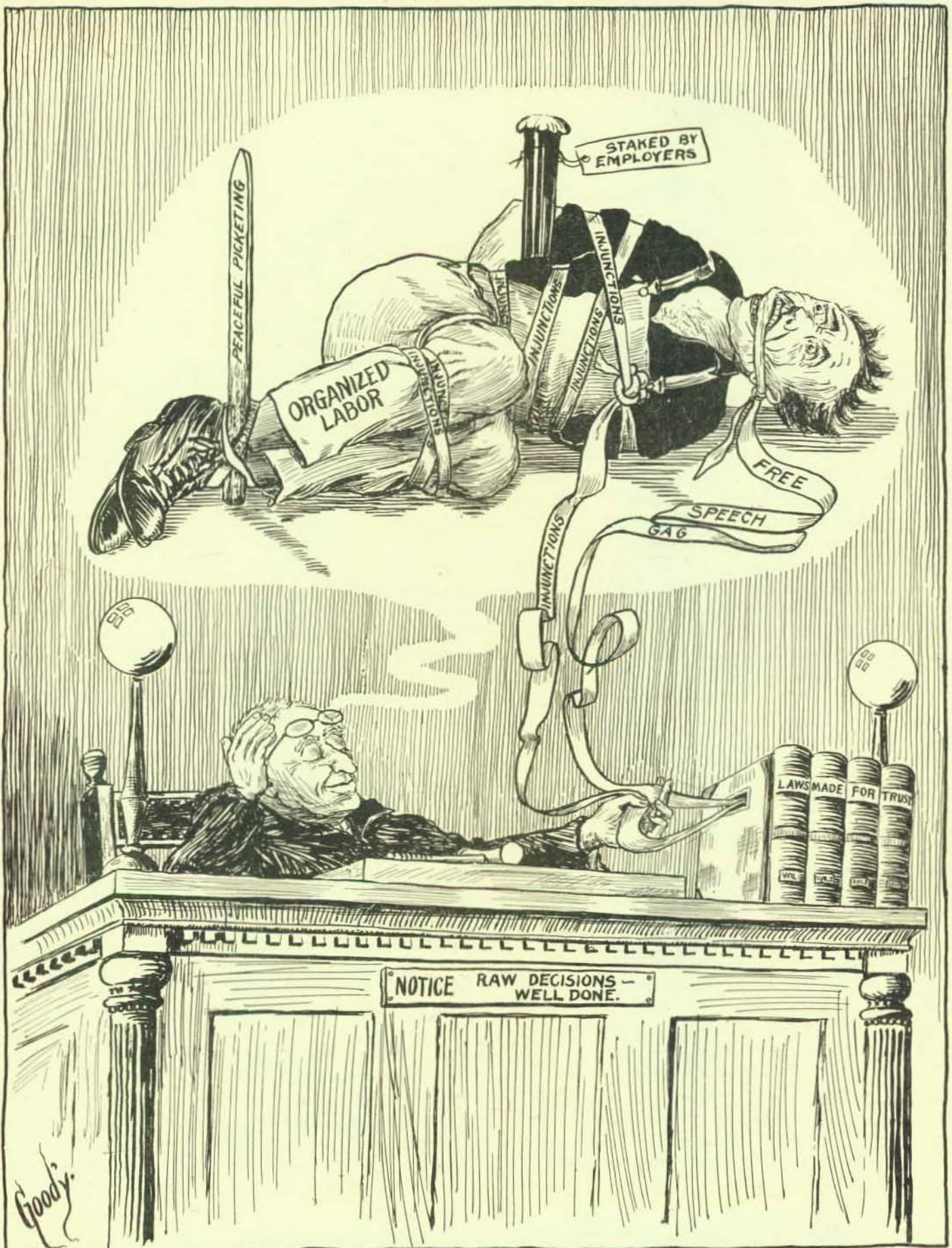
The second section of Mrs. McEntee's book discusses eminent Catholic laymen like Hilaire Belloc and G. K. Chesterton, and the effect of their guildism upon the Guild Socialistic movement. In the third section, she tells of the constructive work of Father Charles Dominic Plater, of the Jesuit order in founding the Catholic Social Guild. This institution is little known in America. It furthers Cardinal Manning's work, has published social literature, founded workers' schools, and worked for industrial democracy and world peace.

This book of Mrs. McEntee's is a revelation of the continuity, vitality and determined purpose of a great social movement. It makes the American reader wish that a similar work could be published about the social Catholic movement of the United States. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, Department of Social Action, suggests parallels with the English Guild. And there is no more inspiring, beloved constructive and brave figure in the social movement in America than Father John A. Ryan.

MYSTIFYING "SEICHE" OCCURS ON SWISS LAKE

The unusual natural phenomenon called a "seiche" occurred in Lake Geneva in Switzerland, on August eleventh, in connection with a storm which swept the Alpine country on that day and is reported as the most violent storm in generations. A seiche is a sudden rise of the waters of the lake; on this occasion to as much as two and one half feet. Much damage was done to fishermen's boats and to waterfront property. Scientists interested in these phenomena were able to confirm the theory already formulated on previous occasions, a theory which ascribes the variations of lake level to sudden changes in the pressure of the air over the lake. If you blow down forcibly on the center of soup in a soup plate the surface of the liquid will be depressed by the pressure of the air and will rise slightly around the edges of the plate. That is a model of a seiche. Sudden increases or decreases of air pressure over different parts of the lake tilt the water, producing high "tides" at one part of the lake and low ones at another. It is possible for the lower areas to be in the center of the lake, thus making it seem as though the lake had risen everywhere, an appearance which impressed former generations of fishermen as savoring of black magic.

INEVITABLE DRIFT OF JUDGE-MADE LAW



JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Vol. XXVII Washington, D. C., February, 1928 No. 2

State or Interstate? A case has just been decided in New England that has bearing upon the proposed Congressional probe of the telephone monopoly asked by Senator Johnson, of California.

The Hotel Statler, Boston, was erected by union labor. The conduits in the building designed to carry telephone wires were installed by union electrical workers. Wires were drawn through these conduits to one room, Room 727, and a request was made by the Statler Hotel for telephone connections from the hotel to the cables in the street. This the telephone company refused to do. Thereupon the hotel management referred the case to the State Public Utilities Commission. The commission ruled "that without regard to who has selected the wires and put them in place, the company shall connect with them if they are properly installed and suitable for the service applied for." This brought the telephone company in direct conflict with the commission, and it refused to comply, rushing at once into the courts. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts on January 9 ruled in favor of telephone monopoly, represented by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. The court based its decision on the grounds that interstate commerce was affected. "As we have already decided, interstate commerce was affected, and in this case, therefore, the orders made were beyond the power of the commission."

Now to the mind of a layman it is not apparent as to just how, and as to just how far, interstate commerce was affected, yet the learned court says it was affected, and affected it no doubt was. But to what interstate agency shall such matters be referred? The Interstate Commerce Commission declares it has no jurisdiction over the telephone monopoly, no other agency obviously has. As this JOURNAL pointed out in January the telephone monopoly, doing an interstate business, is virtually free from any federal supervision whatsoever, and it is time that that supervision be supplied.

Continent-wide Discussion Asked

"The meeting will please come to order. The first order of business is the discussion of the relation of organized labor to the movie industry." Thus we should like to address the 5,000,000 members of organized labor and their families and friends over a super-radio chain. In lieu of that, we are undertaking to launch a symposium on this very subject through the columns of this and other magazines. The pro-

The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators

posal comes from Local Union No. 40 of this international organization composed largely of studio employees at Hollywood. That these men are in position to know the movie game as intimately as any other group in America can not be gainsaid. That they have given careful consideration to their proposal is evident. That they are convinced of a need for change in the industry can not be doubted. It is for these reasons that we have given their proposal leading place in this month's issue. We hope that it will not fall on indifferent ears.

Our position is that the proposal to establish a labor-controlled distributing chain for film releases is so big, so fraught with great possibilities, that it can not and should not be launched without a period of thorough-going discussion.

The meeting is open.

Public Rebels Against Bell

No number that this publication has issued in years has attracted more attention than that of January dealing with the practices of the Bell Monopoly. From all over the United States and Canada have come letters of commendation and inquiry. We are wise enough to understand that this is not due to virtue of this particular number of the magazine, but to the widespread public impatience and disgust at the high-handed practices of Mother Bell. Everywhere, towns and cities are galled by the calm way in which Bell puts a pistol at the subscriber's head, and cries, "Stand and deliver." Out on the Pacific Coast whole states are in rebellion, and now Congress has been asked to call a stop. This JOURNAL is pleased that the matter has come to a head in Congress, but we strongly advocate something more than a Congressional investigation. The Interstate Commerce Commission Act should be amended, or a federal public utilities commission set up.

Americans are a bovinely patient people, but the practices of Mother Bell are too raw even for them.

About Locals and Leaders

From Milwaukee, by Press Secretary of 494, Jacob Schmidt, comes this comment: "Milwaukee has been up and coming strong during the past six years. Let me mention here, Brothers, that this was not due to the activities of our International Officers in this particular territory. It has been entirely due to the determined and progressive activities of our own building trades organizations. The result is that we have raised our standards of wages and working conditions from a very low level to a reasonably respectable level, and at the same time we have kept our relations with the International Office in what might be called a cordial state. All of which goes to show that various locals and communities must make their own conditions with only an occasional visit by the International Vice President.

"International Officers' jobs are to keep and promote harmony among allied building crafts, and, if necessary, whip an occasional insurgent craft into line through the building trades department of the A. F. of L. The main job of the International Office, however, is to develop international policies, and to look after the general interests of its various locals."

It is seldom that we quote editorially from the excellent letters of our correspondents. They speak for themselves.

But the whole tone and trend of the above seems sound and practical. It should be pondered by every local union on the continent, and we especially recommend it to those who, from time to time, feel that the International Office is unfair, or indifferent to their problems. We point this out, without feeling, and we hope, without bias. In raising this question, we do not mean that we shall not give absolutely all the help to any local that we can give consistent with the good of the whole organization.

Accomplishment and Forecast

Would it not be more convincing, asks the New York Times editorially, if the Pan-American conference at Havana had got under way without occupation of three South American countries by United States soldiers? This more than usual frankness of the New York Times is matched by M. S. Rukeyser, a contributor to the "Nation's Business." Rukeyser reports from Havana: "Confidential talks with delegates indicate that beneath the placid surface there is some discontent with the cut-and-dried character of the program, which limits topics of discussion to safe-and-sane topics, such as 'International Law' and 'The Launching of an Inter-American Chamber of Commerce.' New subjects can be brought up only by two-thirds vote, and the American delegation is powerful enough to use a steam roller if it chooses." So from two very conservative and very respectable sources comes the truth about the conference at Havana, where open covenants openly arrived at, was voted the order of the day.

The United States Government, to protect large investments in South America, has embarked upon an imperialistic program. It has used the policy of peaceful penetration, where it could, but it has been forced to wage disguised wars in Haiti, Santo Domingo, and Nicaragua. To cast the best light imaginable upon these imperialistic wars, the Havana conference was used as a publicity stunt to advertise the "good intentions" of the United States Government. Whether the "stunt" fooled anybody, we doubt. But such gaps between profession and practice always poison relations, and much more easily international relations.

It may be inevitable that American capital flow to South America. But the sovereignty of these small nations need not be violated.

Our international capitalists and little diplomats seem to have learned nothing from history, past or present. No nation has ever embarked upon an imperialistic policy, and lived.

Cost of Non-Union Coal

Through absolutely reliable channels, we learn that coal operators in the Pennsylvania strike field are losing money. One operator threw open his books to an impartial investigator, and showed that, whereas he was making 45 to 50 cents a ton under union conditions, he was making only 30 cents under present scab conditions. Why is this? The mines are being operated at present by unskilled workers. About 40 per cent are negroes. These imported workers do not have the good of the industry at heart, as do the unions. They have not had the discipline of union contacts. All this is costly. And the coal operators are being heavily assessed to pay for the private war they are waging upon the unions, and incidentally upon

women and children. Armed guards cost money.

How much saner it would be for the operators to reach an agreement with the union. But, say impartial investigators, coal operators are incapable of supplying even the ghost of a statesmanlike policy.

Issues

Labor's problems are community problems. Labor's problems are the public's problems. Gradually this important fact is being seen. Gradually it is being revealed that relations of labor and that illusive thing called the public are reciprocal. It is true that now and then labor had deviated from its social path into confused policies of group selfishness, but seen in the large, placed in its true historical perspective, organized labor has been the custodian of public good.

Recently Scripps-Howard newspapers published an editorial calling on political parties to espouse true issues. First and foremost of these issues it placed the use of injunction in labor disputes, and second in importance, the abolishment of the right of free speech in time of strike. It pointed out that 19 Yale students are to be tried following their arrest while distributing pamphlets supporting the neckwear strikers in New Haven. The Scripps-Howard papers stamped this issue as momentous, a part of every true American's struggle for those ancient liberties won in blood by his fathers; now guaranteed by the Constitution, but now gradually being spirited away by honeyed words and sinister powers.

This is just one of the issues which labor supplies the coming national election. Many more will appear.

Student Unions

We salute the Student Workers' League, University of Wisconsin, which is, as far as we know, the first union organization ever formed among college students. This organization is made up of students working their way through the university. That the field is large is apparent when it is estimated that 3,000 students work their way through annually.

Low wages paid students is the chief reason the league came into existence, its supporters declare. Its primary aim is to institute collective bargaining. Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University, approves of the organization. After warning against abuse of power, Dr. Frank declares, "At the present stage of our industrial evolution, I should, if I were in the ranks of labor, take my place in the ranks of organized labor."

Are Workers People?

In a western labor college, courses in economics are slack, while courses in biology are crowded. This is contrary to all expectations. And it suggests several questions, chiefly why not? There is a disposition to make workers into bogeys. But to them all, the worker has a singular way of not staying put. He refuses to be anything more than a human being.

Why shouldn't he study biology, the science of life, in preference to economics, the science of wealth? Long after the present economic system has crumbled into dust men will be present on this planet. Biology is older, and if anything more honorable. It takes men nearer to the great reality of existence. The worker responds to this mystery as much as any man.



WOMAN'S WORK



Who is Afraid of a Word?

Are you afraid of a word? Do you sometimes sit in silence, inwardly miserable, while someone assails or pokes fun at unions, progressive ideas, labor legislation, other things you heartily believe in—and yet you do not defend your beliefs because some one in the group, some foolish or malicious person might apply to you that word—*bolshevik*?

But cheer up! Perhaps you imagined yourself alone in your mental suffering—but not so! Even the great and strongly organized General Federation of Women's Clubs is annoyed by the same narrow minded folk. Most of us in the labor movement would consider the Federation a highly conservative body of upper-middle class women who do sponsor some progressive legislation, to be sure, but are far removed from the bitter economic struggle where real radicalism is bred and nurtured.

Nevertheless, the clubwomen are worried when someone calls them "*bolsheviks*" and reactionary groups use this fear to scare them and discredit necessary reforms, according to Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the Federation, speaking to the board of directors at their mid-winter Washington meeting. Mrs. Sherman is opposed to the official recognition of the U. S. government of the Communist government of Russia, the American people, she says, resent the effort by international revolutionaries to interfere in American affairs.

"But this is also true," she continued, "the zeal with which the people of America can be counted upon to combat every measure which seems to them to contemplate the overthrow of our government is subject to misuse."

"Groups in America who seek to block everything in the way of progressive social legislation have learned to turn this zeal to their own advantage."

"Knowing that they can count upon a stalwart American patriotism, they seek to make use of it for their own ends; and the complications and mystery in which the bolshevik program is involved make their task an easy one."

"Their method is to characterize as bolshevik every change in our laws and institutions which meets their disapproval."

"The task of distinguishing between certain Communist enterprises and progressive movements in line with American ideas of democracy seems difficult for certain types of mind"—thus Mrs. Sherman harpooned those who through their own stupidity take up the cry of "*bolshevik*" against everything too new or too difficult for their limited intelligence to grasp.

"The women of America must not shrink from identifying themselves with a cause which appeals to their American sense of justice and right simply because some self-interested group or some well-meaning but misinformed organization or individual characterizes the cause as tinged with Communism."

"The women of the Federation must not be afraid of having their patriotism ques-

tioned when their purpose is the betterment of conditions for women and children," Mrs. Sherman stated—and how much more does this apply to us whose economic wellbeing, the future of ourselves, our husbands and children, is at stake?

"The club women," she concluded, "in seeking to avoid the charge that they are supporting a so-called Communist measure, must be careful lest in doing so they permit themselves to become the unconscious tools of the forces of reaction."

(Continued on page 100)

report on bread and flour industries recently sent to the Senate.

For the latest three-year period available, the price of bread in the United States averaged 8.55 cents per pound, which was shared as follows by the producers and distributors:

Farmer	1.15 cents
Miller	0.41 cents
Baker	5.11 cents
Grocer	1.28 cents
Railroads and other handlers	0.60 cents

This report, prepared by a commission said to be wholly favorable to big business, certainly makes the farmer seem justified in his kicks, and the housewives and others who instigated the investigation are shown to be right about the danger of monopoly—a possible bread trust controlling this important food.

One-half or more of the commercial bread is probably produced and sold by a comparatively small number of companies, the commission found. Among these, the Ward, General and Continental corporations, all closely associated and which sought to organize a big holding company together, produce almost 20 per cent of the country's commercial bread. A tremendous strength is exerted by these big corporations, they squeeze the farmer, maul their weaker competitors at will, and when these are eliminated, watch out, public!

Ward, Continental and General were found to average a huge profit of 20 per cent in the six years, 1920-1925, on the actual investment. These three lead the field of profits in the baking business. Other big companies came next. Underpaid, non-union bakery workers worked hard to pile up these profits, remember that, you trade unionist housewives!

The big bakery companies, while not allowed to consolidate as they would like to, nevertheless have an association that acts to keep bread prices up—the American Bakers Association. Through its "industrial relations committee" this group enforces a code of trade ethics—all competition that would result in lowering the price of bread to the consumer is barred as unfair to the Bakers Association. There are many illustrations of the way this committee works, in the commission's report—for instance—

"... It was instrumental in bringing together in its Chicago offices representatives of Kappus Brothers, Inc., a wholesale and retail bakery of Kenosha, Wis., and Ward Baking Company, which was shipping into Kenosha bakery products from its Chicago plant, offering one loaf of bread free with every five and urging the retailer to initiate lower prices."

"An agreement was reached, which, among other things, required Ward to sell at prices set by the local bakers."

Undivided support to the union bakeshop now is our only defense against this growing monopoly.



Photo by Herbert

"Frank, Margie and Tommy walked to school with me and all admired my new coat of tan camel's hair cloth. Frank remarked on the boyish double-breasted effect, while Tommy envied me my three useful pockets. Margie admitted herself much taken with the grown-upish beaver collar."

Big Bakers Make Profits—Farmers, Public, Workers Lose

When you go into the corner grocery and pay eight and a half cents for your loaf of bread, the grocer collects one and twenty-eight hundredths of a cent merely for handling and wrapping it up, while the farmer who grew the wheat only gets one and fifteen hundredths of a cent for his large and laborious share. There really isn't much left for the farmer or anyone else when the baker reaches in and grabs his big share, 5.11 cents! That is what the Federal Trade Commission reveals in the

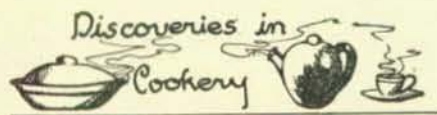
FASHIONS OF THE HOUR



Photos by Herbert

Whatever the weather, these between-season fashions are ready for it. Straightline coats in imported woolens bridge the gap between winter and spring. The one on the left has a simple collar of squirrel, the other features the smart V neckline with collar and cuffs of caracul.

New Paris millinery modes include the "tam" effect in beige velvet (upper left) with a pale blue velvet crown, and the smart tight-fitting toque of elephant gray felt which wears its brim around the crown and in a wing at the side. The striking turban at the lower right contrasts Nile green and beige chiffon velvet, trimmed with rolls of material swathed around the crown and finished off with a diamante motif in the front.



By SALLY LUNN

With St. Patrick's Day and the other spring holidays approaching, I feel in the mood for a party! This is to be a rousing celebration of the birthday of the old saint, but if you leave out the shamrock decorations the menu will do very well for other spring occasions, with its decorative keynote of green. Here is the menu I have planned, and the soup may be omitted if you wish to make it simpler:

Cream of Watercress Soup Saltines
Celery Pickles Hot Rolls
Buttered Beets Asparagus Tips Spinach
Mashed Potatoes
Creamed Chicken or Oysters
Pistachio Ice Cream
Frosted Cup Cakes

There is certainly a suggestion of spring in watercress, which ought to make this soup exactly the right beginning for a spring party.

Cream of Watercress Soup

Wash and cut finely the leaves from two bunches of watercress; cook five minutes in two tablespoons butter, add two cups of chicken stock (may be made with bouillon

cubes) and boil five minutes. Thicken with two tablespoons flour and one tablespoon butter cooked together, add salt and pepper. Just before serving, add one-half cup milk and the yolk of one egg, slightly beaten. A tiny sprig of fresh watercress may be added to each cup just before serving, as a garnish.

The main course of our party is planned as a "plate" luncheon for its pretty effect and also for ease in serving as the plates are entirely arranged in the kitchen. The rolls should be passed once during the course.

Use your largest plates, warmed in the oven just before arranging the food on them. Take three stalks of hot buttered asparagus and divide each plate into three sections, with the asparagus heads coming to a point at the center.

Into the first section put a mound of hot cooked spinach, pressing a small lump of butter into the top of the mound. In the second section put a serving of hot buttered beets. In the third section make a nest of mashed potatoes and into this put a serving of the creamed chicken or creamed oysters, whichever you use.

The rim of the plate is also divided into three sections into which are put curled celery tips, pickles cut to represent shamrocks, and one hot roll. The pickle shamrocks are prepared as follows: Select deep green, firm cucumber pickles, either sweet or sour. With a sharp knife cut three grooves along the length of each pickle. Then slice in thin slices across pickle, which will give you a shamrock shape.

Although you may buy your rolls from the baker, fresh home-made hot rolls are worth a little extra trouble and may be made as follows:

Parker House Rolls

2 cups scalded milk
3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons sugar
2 teaspoons salt
1 yeast cake dissolved
in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lukewarm
water
flour (about $5\frac{1}{2}$ cups)

Add butter, sugar and salt to milk; when lukewarm, add dissolved yeast cake and three cups of flour. Beat thoroughly, cover, and let rise till light; cut down, and add enough flour to knead. Let rise again, toss on slightly floured board, knead, pat, and roll out to one-third inch in thickness. Shape with biscuit cutter, first dipped in flour. Dip the handle of a case knife in flour, and with it make a crease through the middle of each piece; brush over lower half with melted butter, fold, and press edges together. Place in greased pan, one inch apart, cover, let rise, and bake in hot oven 12 to 15 minutes.

Creamed Oysters

are simple to make, but delicious. Make a white sauce, using three tablespoons butter, melted; add three tablespoons flour mixed with $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt and a few grains of pepper; when well blended, gradually stir in one and one-half cups of hot milk. Bring to the boiling point, stirring constantly, and boil two minutes. In the meantime, one pint of carefully cleaned oysters will be cooking

(Continued on page 108)

From Sign Language to Radio—Progress Reviewed

By PROFESSOR C. M. JANSKY, Electrical Engineer, University of Wisconsin

*I value science, none can prize it more,
It gives ten thousand motives to adore,
Be it religious as it ought to be
The heart it humbles and it bends the knee.*

Abraham Coles.

THE suggestion that we adore and humbly bow our knee to science may seem to many not only extravagant, but even sacrilegious. But before pronouncing judgment on Mr. Coles, or on Professor Victor E. Levine, who quotes the tribute with approval in his article on "The Spiritual Values in Science" we must know more of the scientific process and of its contribution to both the utilitarian or material and the spiritual states of human life.

We began this series of general articles on the development of electrical science with the classic fable of the source of fire and closed with a sketchy introduction to the latest creation of man's mind, the Theory of Relativity. Between these two extremes is the history of man's rise from barbaric and savage modes of life to the comforts and culture of the present day. The exact influence of every factor that has contributed to this transformation of man's modes of life is impossible to determine, but it can not be denied that the development was greatly accelerated by the discovery of utilization of the forces and energy of nature in place of the forces and energy of man. It is this substitution of inanimate for animate forces and energy that has made the physical sciences so potent in transforming not only man's material surroundings but his modes of thought, and has given him a new conception of his relation to the infinite. The results of the scientific achievements so inadequately and sketchily treated in the preceding 12 articles have two aspects; the practical or utilitarian; and the cultural or spiritual. Some examples of these aspects have already been briefly pointed out; it is the aim of this closing article to briefly summarize these achievements and to suggest their practical and spiritual significance.

When Galileo showed that a body free to move and subjected to a steady force had accelerated motion, no practical significance was attached to the discovery. His conclusions were attacked—not because he laid the foundation for the design of power machinery, which, according to some, enslaves men, and, according to others, it sets them free from the burden of drudgery—but because of the spiritual significance of these scientific principles.

In this particular instance, the influence of the laws of falling bodies on man's mental processes, and thus on his spiritual line first received recognition, and Galileo was denounced because he dared to deny the validity of accepted methods of reasoning. The practical significance of these same laws has slowly become manifest through the centuries as their application to the design and construction of power machinery became better understood.

The second important contribution of Galileo to modern dynamics was his discovery of a means for the accurate measurement of time intervals. As the time element enters into almost every activity of man, the practical importance of an accurate timepiece is quite apparent, although the importance of time measurements is obscured by the commonness of the timepiece. A few examples will, therefore, be given for emphasis.

Don't miss this article. It sums up brilliantly the conclusions reached by Professor Jansky in his general series on the progress of electrical science. It drives home and fastens down the salient points of this development. Though this closes one series, March will see the opening of a new, in which Professor Jansky describes recent inventions and discoveries derived from electrical science.

In the electrical industry nearly all measurements of electrical quantities involve the element of time. The most common one is the household measurement of electrical energy by means of the watt-hour meter, a power measuring instrument and clock combined. This instrument alone provided the records for a total charge of nearly \$2,000,000,000 during the year just passed. An error in the time accuracy of this instrument will affect a charge of \$20,000,000 in the United States alone.

The great importance of transportation in modern life needs no explanation. The indispensability of efficient and effective transportation systems is obvious. Its lack or failure often means starvation and death. The dependence of efficient and adequate transportation on accurate time measurements is seldom realized until one misses the train. Every railroad and steamboat time table is a mute witness to the moment of Galileo's discovery in the affairs of men.

The practical or utilitarian aspect of the discoveries in electrical science surpass anything throughout the history of the human race, and it is only because of our intimate association with the material and utilitarian results of these discoveries that we refuse to doff the cap and to bend the knee.

Effects Innumerable

The number of practical applications of permanent magnets whose properties were studied by William Gilbert are too numerous to even list. The watt-hour meter mentioned above employs permanent magnets whose constancy is essential to correct registration. Every time one listens to a conversation over the telephone, the utilitarian value of Gilbert's experiments is made manifest. Every magneto generator is likewise a silent witness to the importance of the properties of permanent magnets.

When, however, we come to a consideration of the place and function in modern life of the discoveries of Oersted, Ampere, Volta, Ohm, Faraday and others, we know not where to begin nor where to end. Every aspect of modern civilization is determined and conditioned by the machines, apparatus and instruments which would have no existence had not these men labored.

The annual reports of the generating companies show that a total of 75,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy were generated in the United States during the calendar year just passed. No statistics are available for energy generated in other countries, but a

low estimate would place it as not less than double that generated in the United States. This grand total of 225,000,000,000 kilowatt hours is the consequence of Faraday's moving a wire across a magnetic field and showing that a current of electricity resulted. This stupendous output of the electrical generator is enough to create wonder and even amazement in the most phlegmatic intellect; but the value of this energy generated falls into comparative insignificance when compared with the value of other products whose production was made possible and necessary by the discovery and application of the laws of electricity and magnetism.

The telephone, telegraph, radio, moving pictures, the gasoline automobile, electric cables, the skyscraper, the aeroplane, electrochemical industries, and innumerable other products and industries would be unknown had no one discovered that electricity in motion produced a magnetic field and through this field exerted a force on another current of electricity.

Progress Summed by Messengers

The message concerning the victory on the plains of Marathon was carried to Athens by a fleet runner; likewise, Caesar transmitted his laconic dispatch, "I came, I saw, I conquered," to his friends in Rome by a messenger. Perhaps Commodore Perry's "We have met the enemy and they are ours," was conveyed to Washington by a courier. The message announcing Lee's surrender to Grant was transmitted by telegraph and the signing of the armistice in the late World War was made known instantaneously to the world over by radio. Thus from 490 B. C. to 1900 A. D. or for 24 centuries messages originating at one source were conveyed either by messenger or wire and delivered to some other particular place, and not until the last 20 years has it been possible to originate a message or signal in one place and to spread or to broadcast it almost instantaneously to another place on a hemisphere. Thus a new agency of human intercourse has suddenly come into use and its ultimate contribution to civilization and human welfare is still a matter of prophecy. Not entirely, however, for there are certain aspects of radio whose utility needs no demonstration. It is undoubtedly true that Maxwell's solution of the differential equations which showed that an electromagnetic wave moved through space with the speed of light was instrumental in saving some 600 lives when the ill-fated Titanic collided with an iceberg.

That is only one outstanding instance which shows the practical significance of radio-telegraphy, a means of communication by Maxwell's ethereal waves. But that is only one aspect of the new and recent agency of communication. As man's means of communication improve, his mental horizon expands and civilization advances. Radio makes possible still further advancement as it, too, widens man's mental vision, bringing him into immediate contact, not with the past, but with the remote present, thus opening a new world to his ken. Man, in regions remote from his fellow beings, and in regions remote from civilizing and educational forces, is by radio brought within the compass of these forces and thus becomes an active and participating member of the human family. The activities and doings of others become of more intimate concern to

(Continued on page 110)

St. Louis Extends Work Into New Fields

By ARTHUR SCHADING, Business Representative, L. U. No. 1

About January 15, 1925, the Ralston Purina Company had a difficulty and which the following is self-explanatory:

E. O. DORSCH ELECTRIC COMPANY
St. Louis, Mo.

January 15, 1926.

Ralston Purina Co.,
828 Gratiot Street,
City.

Attn.: Mr. Royce.
Subject: Fixtures.
Your new building.

Gentlemen:

This is to confirm our recent conversation with you, in which you assured us that we would wire, assemble and install all lighting fixtures as would be required for your new building, and for which we have contract covering electric wiring. The fixtures installation, of course, is to be billed as extra work.

As you recall this question came up at the time that business agent of Local No. 1, Electrical Workers Union attempted to withdraw his men from your job unless he was assured that this work would be done by union men.

Then on the strength of conversation and understanding with you, as mentioned above, the business agent agreed not to disturb the job.

However, he is now holding us responsible for the assurance of this work and requests that we write him accordingly.

We are, therefore, sending him a copy of this confirmation to you. Will you kindly furnish us with an acknowledgment of same?

E. O. DORSCH ELECTRIC CO., INC.
(Signed) E. O. DORSCH.

PURINA MILLS
St. Louis

February 11, 1925.

Mr. Arthur Schading,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Please be assured that the electric lighting fixtures necessary to complete our new office at 835 South Eighth Street, will be assembled and installed in accordance with local union requirements as explained verbally to Mr. Royce by you.

PURINA MILLS,
(Signed) I. O. ROYCE,
Manager, Office Production.

We always did believe Mr. Royce was carrying water on both shoulders; so just previous to February 11, 1925, we refused to go any further with the job unless Purina Mills did something—so they did—they gave Dorsch Electric a contract and wrote us the above letter.

About August 7, 1925, we had another with an architect which is self-explanatory and shows confidence by the arrangements made due to some parties being out of the city:

PRESTON J. BRADSHAW
ARCHITECT

Aug. 7, 1925.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

Local Union No. 1,
St. Louis, Mo.

Attention Mr. A. Schading,
Subject: Con P. Curran Apartment Bldg.
University City.

Dear Sir:

Confirming conference with you in our office this afternoon, we hereby guarantee you that the fixtures on this job will be assembled, wired and hung by union men, to your satisfaction, as long as we are the Architects and on the job.

Inasmuch as Mr. Curran is out of town and will not return for two or three weeks, and also since you are leaving town yourself, this matter will be held in abeyance until your return to the city.

We also wish to confirm our statement to you that we are in no sense contractors for any work, but Architects, acting as agents for each of our individual clients and owners."

(Signed) PRESTON J. BRADSHAW.

Mr. Schading continues his discussion of the practical problems of a union's life. In this fourth installment he dips into his files and reveals some interesting correspondence with clients.

Another letter showing where we secured new business in a new field (religious institutions), others will follow, but this is another copy sent to the contractor as the work was taken away from the non-union firm:

November 18, 1925.

Al-Bo Electric Co.,
114 S. 12th St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:

This is to advise you that the SHAARE ZEDEK CONGREGATION AGREES to have you install electrical fixtures in the West End and Page Community Center Building and asks that you kindly proceed with your work immediately.

SHAARE ZEDEK CONGREGATION,
By M. GRAND,
President.

About January 4, 1926, a new agreement was drawn to define with some intelligence what the retail merchants or department stores' conditions and wages would be.

You will notice in the agreement below, Section 1, "The conditions in the store remain the same." That means that sick benefits, vacation periods with pay, and buying goods at a reduction, and other department store privileges were to be continued.

This gives an outline of our department store agreement:

January 4, 1926.

AGREEMENT

B. Nugent & Brothers
Dry Goods Company
and
Electrical Workers
Local Union No. 1.
Maintenance Men.

This agreement between the B. Nugent & Brothers Dry Goods Company, party of the first part, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 1, party of the second part.

It is hereby agreed that this agreement pertaining to the wages will go into effect January 4, 1926, inclusive, and shall continue in force until February 1, 1928, with the following stipulations and understanding:

1. That the conditions in the store remain the same as they were previous to January 4, 1926.

2. All overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

3. The wages for this period beginning on January 4, 1926, shall be a flat rate of \$47.50 per week per man.

(Signed) M. N. McGRATH.

For B. Nugent & Bros., Dry Goods Co.

(Signed) A. SCHADING.

For the I. B. E. W. Local No. 1.

About November 19, 1925, through legal channels I learned that no agreement was legally good unless it had a consideration enclosed—naturally the next contract had mention of the same as follows:

WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO.
St. Louis, U. S. A.

November 19, 1925.

Executive Board,

Local No. 1, I. B. E. W.
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:

Due to conversation with your Mr. Schading, Business Representative, we have hereby mu-

tually agreed that the electrical work on our new building at 1519 Tower Grove Ave., appertaining to the electrical construction work for the completion of the building, will be done by Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W.

In consideration, Mr. Schading agrees that there will be no labor difficulty there in so far as Electrical Work is concerned, and every possible assistance will be given to complete this job in due time.

WOODWARD & TIERNAN PRINTING CO.
(Signed) H. E. WOODWARD,
Vice President.

This agreement was one of the first that left no string. Mr. Woodward wanted to join the local himself; he was sold on the idea of union labor. He got quality work, work efficiently done; he made money and he knows it.

About February 26, 1926, the following agreement was made with the Major Equipment Company:

AGREEMENT

Major Equipment Company
of
Chicago, Illinois
and
Electrical Workers Local Union No. 1,
I. B. E. W.
of
St. Louis, Missouri.

This agreement appertains to the Major Equipment Company, the manufacturers of the Major Electrical Switchboard and pertains directly to the electrical wiring and connections on said board.

It is hereby agreed that these switchboards will be sent in an unwired condition and that Electrical Workers, members of Local Union No. 1, shall assemble and connect all electrical work on these switchboards.

Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., agrees to connect all switchboards that come with the electrical work assembled and connected, providing it bears a metallic Union Label of the I. B. E. W.

In consideration of the above, Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., agrees to furnish men to do this work.

(Signed) R. E. MAJOR, President,
Major Equipment Company.
(Signed) A. SCHADING,
Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W.

This agreement caused us to advance letters to all locals where these boards were designated giving them the number of the metallic label of the Brotherhood on same, but the response was so poor it was useless to follow and we abandoned the idea.

Many of these boards went to foreign countries. At a later date we will give a full list in the event we should find it necessary to bring home "the idea" that we are trying to bring home through this JOURNAL.

It is with these few agreements at random that I try to show the building up of same and might bring home or make mention at this time the only strike that we have had in St. Louis since July, 1922, was due to an obstinate stand taken by the Master Builders of St. Louis and followed by the electrical contractors that there would be no more agreements.

The man who is today trying to conduct a business without knowing the character and tendency of machine civilization is like a man who tries to create a business in a country the people, the customs, the needs, the climate and the peculiar risks of which he has not taken the trouble to learn.—Glenn Frank, President, University of Wisconsin.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

Diabetes

A promising cure for diabetes has been made by a New Jersey biologist. The substance is called myrtillin and it is made from an extract of huckleberry leaves. Myrtillin is reported to be more helpful than the far-famed insulin put forth by a Canadian doctor.

X-Ray

The patient and exhaustive experiments of Sir William Crookes on electrical discharges in a high vacuum led to the discovery of the X-ray.

X-Ray in Medicine

The use of an X-ray does not mean that an examination result is final. The X-ray is a means to an end, it isn't the end. If a physician gives a thorough examination of a patient and then backs this examination with an X-ray of the suspected disorder, the patient is being properly cared for.

In every large city of the country will be found so-called X-ray experts. Some of these so-called experts are experts, and most of them are just X-ray machine owners or operators. The real X-ray expert operator and diagnoser, has to be a well grounded general practitioner to read the variety of plates for the many human ills.

Unless the X-ray doctor is so well informed, it becomes necessary to call in a specialist for the condition being X-rayed to properly read the plates. Many X-ray doctors attempt to read all plates and their diagnosis of a patient's condition becomes unreliable.

Moral: When you need a doctor, get the best man possible, he will cost you less in the long run. What good is your money without your life?

Insurance

Are you a rainbow chaser? Are you going to apply for I. B. E. W. insurance tomorrow? Are you travelling over a broken road of good intentions without that policy you at heart desire to secure. Translate the hope of tomorrow into action of today. Lest you forget your own organization can give you up-to-date insurance service for the whole family and all of your friends. Fully protect yourself and your family while you are well and working, then when the dark days are met, the proper insurance protection will never cause regret.

Aneroid Barometer

The aneroid barometer consists of a round flat box from which most of the air has been pumped. It is made of metal so thin that any increase in the pressure of the air on the exterior can slightly press down its upper surface. When the pressure of air is decreased, the top of the box rises again. The amount of motion of the top of the box is so slight that it cannot be readily noticed. It is, however, made evident by a little mechanism attached to the top of the box, which causes the end of a small pointer to move a considerable distance around the face of a dial covering the box, even when the motion of the tin top of the box is slight. The dial resembles very much the face of a watch, but is supplied with two sets of figures. The inner set indicates the height in inches at which a mercury barometer would stand under similar conditions of air pressure. The outer set, often placed upon the movable ring, is used to indicate approximately in feet the level of the observer above the sea.

Science

The seemingly useless or trivial observation made by one worker leads onto a useful observation by another and so science advances, creeping from point to point—Thompson.

Density of the Air

If the opening of a pocket bicycle pump is closed by means of a finger and the plunger is then pushed inward, the air within the pump is forced by the plunger upon the air, the smaller is the volume or amount of space occupied. The air which has been crowded together into a smaller space is said to be more dense. The density of air within any space varies with the amount of air crowded into that space. The upper part of the atmosphere rests upon that which is below. It possesses weight, and, because of this weight, it pushes down upon and compresses the air beneath it. On this account the lower parts of the atmosphere are more compressed than the upper parts, consequently, the greater quantity of air is found near the earth's surface. At an elevation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the earth, the density of the air is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the density at the level of the sea, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ the density at sea level and at 6 miles it is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ as great. Half of the entire atmosphere is found crowded together within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the sea level, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the atmosphere within 6 miles of sea level. It is evident that 100 miles above the earth's surface the air must be exceedingly thin or rare.

Radio Manufacturing Control

The control of radio sets is in the hands of the Radio Corporation. A number of small firms have had difficulty in securing their license to build sets for the year 1927-1928. It is difficult to build an ordinary set without violating patent rights held by the Radio Corporation. This calls for the small dealer to agree to terms submitted on a royalty basis by the patent holders or go out of business. The history of electrical inventions is just repeating itself in this particular. The incandescent lamp, electric motors, the telephone and high resistance electric heating wire, etc., all went through a similar experience. The method generally used is as follows: A patent right law fight is fought by the inventor and would-be-pirates. One or the other secures a decision in his favor. This decision costs a great deal of money, not only for the decision but also to protect it. The next problem is how to reimburse the depleted treasury. This is done by setting a royalty rate for every article made which infringes upon the patent held. The amount collected by this method more than pays all the law suit costs and also brings in a handsome annual return yearly.

Candle Power

A candle power is legally held to be a sperm candle consuming 120 grains of wax an hour. The lights are being compared in a photometer while a test is being made. On practical measurements standardized incandescent lamps are more reliable than the wax candle primary standard.

Old Ironsides

Old Ironsides, the famous historical frigate is undergoing repairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Atmosphere Notes

The pressure of the air at sea level is about 14.7 pounds per square inch. Every square inch of the human body is subjected to a pressure of 14.7 pounds. The total atmospheric pressure upon the body amounts to a number of tons. The human body is so constructed that it can stand this enormous pressure. Fish living at the bottom of the sea have a much higher pressure. Fish removed from this high pressure suffer great pain and do not live long. Fish taken from deep water present a distorted appearance, the swimming bladder often protrudes from the mouth, the eyes are nearly out of their sockets, scales are forced off. This must be the place where the phrase "He is a poor fish" originated.

Radiators of Heat

Investigators have shown that anybody which absorbs heat readily gives it out again readily. Such a body is said to radiate heat which has been absorbed. The sands of the desert of Sahara, which becomes heated quickly in the daytime, cools down rapidly at night. The dark soil in our climate absorbs heat readily. When the sky is cloudless at night, the soil again gives up the heat readily; but if the sky be covered by clouds, this heat will be absorbed by the clouds, and then given back to the air beneath, so that cloudy nights are not as cold as cloudless nights.

Automobile Production

According to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce the total number of automobiles in use in fifty-nine countries of the earth amounts to 24,000,000. The number in the United States is 20,000,000.

Ship to Shore

On August 1, Clarence Chamberlin of New York to Berlin fame, started a new ship service idea. From a special planked runway on the Leviathan, Chamberlin took a flight for the shore. It is planned to inaugurate this method for the speedy landing of some passengers and the important mail from incoming ocean liners.

Navy Hospital

The navy has fully equipped a floating hospital, the U. S. S. Relief. The vessel accommodates 550 patients and has the standard equipment of an up-to-date hospital.

A. C. Current Rectifier

Professor Allen, of the University of Cincinnati, has perfected an alloy of metal with remarkable possibilities as an alternating current rectifier. It is claimed that without using any of the rectifiers now in use that this metal can do a better job as a rectifier.

Fowl

According to Assistant District Attorney General Ottinger, of New York, the state consumed more than two hundred and seventy-five million pounds of chickens last year at a value of \$135,000,000.

Under Water Communication

Great progress has been made in perfecting under water telephony and telegraphy. Within the last two years more progress has been made than in the preceding five years.



RADIO



A DISCUSSION OF SOME COMMON TROUBLES

EDITED BY R. B. BOURNE

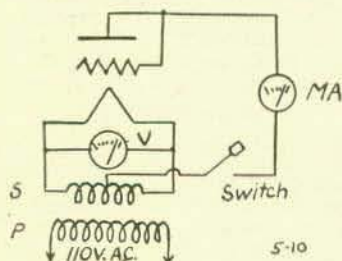
Fading

All of us who have listened to radio signals from any distance, must have noticed the occasional fading of signals. Local stations are not subject to fading, to an extent where it would be noticeable, at any rate. Bona fide fading is a condition which has nothing to do with either the adjustment of the transmitter or receiver, but is a function of the conditions existing between the transmitter and receiver. The weather and geographical location of stations largely affect the amount of fading. Certain stations are said not to fade at all, while others at the same distance but in a different direction may be very liable to the annoyance. Certain stations fade in some directions, but not in others. Whatever the cause of the trouble, we have it with us.

The immediate cause of fading is interference between two waves from the same transmitting station which have traversed different paths before arriving at the receiving station. Whether these different paths are both on the surface of the earth, or whether they are up in space, is a question open to debate. Far distant stations certainly must send their waves up against the reflecting layer known to exist many miles above the surface of the earth. At any rate, if the two (or more) paths are of different length, the waves traversing these paths will be out of phase with each other to a greater or less extent. If these paths are different, but do not change, no fading will be observed. It is when one or both or all paths change, due to atmospheric conditions existing at the moment, that the signals either increase in intensity or decrease. The rapidity with which some stations fade in and out is astounding. Fading is more pronounced at night than it is in the daytime. A possible cure for uncertain reception lies in the use of two antennae at the receiving end, one horizontal, and one vertical. On very short waves, it is found that when a signal fades out, using a vertical receiving antenna, it may be brought in by changing to a horizontal one.

Re-Activating Tubes

Most of the modern receiving tubes have

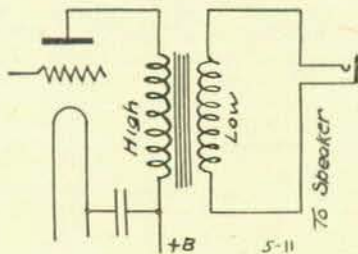


filaments made of tungsten wire, which is impregnated with thorium. The tungsten forms the heating element, while the radioactive thorium supplies the electrons which are emitted when the filament is heated. In

this manner it is possible to run the filament at much lower temperature than would otherwise be the case if a certain amount of electron emission is to be had. This makes for longer lived tubes and more powerful ones.

When the filament is heated, the thorium atoms near the surface are greatly agitated and give off their electrons. The electrons are the same whether they come from thorium or iron, for that matter. In the normal operation of the tube, when the surface supply of thorium gives out it is replenished by thorium from within the filament. In case the tube is overloaded, it uses up thorium much faster than it can be supplied from the interior of the filament. Ten per cent filament voltage overload should not be exceeded, if maximum life from the tubes is to be expected. Running the tube at reduced filament voltage will not necessarily give maximum life, either, since there is a tendency for the surface electrons to be emitted without a proper replenishment from the interior.

Tubes which have deteriorated in ordinary use may in a great many cases be re-activated by burning the filament at high



temperature for a short time. This "boils" out the thorium from the interior of the filament. The diagram shows a useful circuit for this purpose. The filament is connected across the secondary of a step-down transformer and is also provided with a voltmeter. With normal voltage on the filament, and fifty volts on the plate and grid (tied together) the milliammeter, MA, should read, for a good tube, 6 m. a. for a -99 type tube and 25 m. a. for a 01-a type tube. If less than this, the tube can be improved. Three volt tubes should be burned for one second at 12 volts and then for five minutes at 4 volts. Five volt tubes should be flashed at 18 volts for one second and "cooked" for five minutes at 7 volts.

Matching Impedances

When two circuits are coupled together, as in radio practice, a maximum transfer of energy takes place when the impedances of the circuits are equal. For instance, if we wish to get all the energy out of the plate circuit of a vacuum tube, then the impedance of the circuit which the tube feeds should equal that of the plate circuit of the tube. It is manifestly impossible to get a good transfer of energy when the impedances of coupled circuits are unequal. Two tuned circuits transfer a maximum of energy one from the other when they are tuned to the same wavelength, or in other words when their impedances are equal and lowest for that frequency.

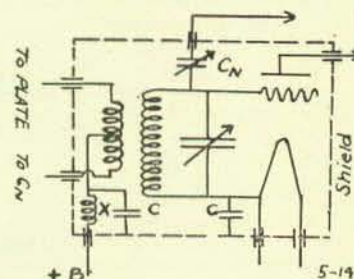
The -01-a type tube has a relatively high plate impedance, around 12,000 ohms when used with 90 volts on the plate and proper grid bias. If we use this tube to feed a loudspeaker the impedance of which is but 5,000 ohms, we see that there can be no efficient transfer of energy. What does get across is distorted more or less. The plate impedance of a -99 type tube is even higher and explains why good quality reproduction cannot be had from a speaker fed by this type of tube.

The answer to the question, what shall we do, is found in using tubes of the proper plate impedance to match that of the speaker. Another way of doing it, though less efficiently since it involves the use of additional apparatus and thereby introducing losses into the circuit, is to change the apparent impedance of the speaker to conform to that of the tube. Or, looking at it the other way around, to change the apparent output impedance of the tube to match that of the speaker. This can be done by the use of a coupling transformer of the proper characteristics. If we insert a transformer in the plate circuit of the tube, the ratio of whose impedances, primary to secondary, is the same as the ratio of the impedances to be balanced, a marked improvement will result, provided, however, that the transformer is so designed that it itself does not consume much energy. The primary impedance of this transformer, secondary open, should be several times that of the plate impedance of the tube feeding it.

Filtering in Shielded Sets

There has come into popular use a type of shielded set that has many features warranting its use. We refer to the use of individual "cans" for shielding the various stages of r. f. amplification. This system allows one to build up a complete set from units, each containing the tube, tuning elements, etc., appertaining to that stage. All the cans may be mounted on a baseboard or frame and grounded.

The purpose of such shielding is to prevent magnetic and capacity feed-back or coupling between stages which might otherwise be troublesome in one form or another. If the shielding is to be as effective as possible, assuming the metal thereof to be sufficiently thick, precautions should be taken to prevent coupling between stages



through connecting and common power supply wiring, such as the plate supply line.

The drawing shows one stage of a tuned (Continued on page 110)

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

Jamestown, N. Y., December 2, 1927.

Dear sir:

I notice in the November issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKER* under "Constructive Hints" some Brother suggests for making an emergency slate panel, mark off the section to be cut and use a carpenter's rip saw. Now that may work where he comes from, but tell that Brother if he ever comes to Jamestown, and that I know from experience, he don't want to use a carpenter's saw for anything, much less sawing slate panel boards. These carpenters are 90 per cent Nordic and the runt of the organization weighs 190 pounds in his stocking feet.

INQUIRER.

Lightning Apparatus

The term lightning protector is used in preference to lightning arrester. The word "arrest," according to the dictionary, means to "stop action of." The so-called lightning arresters do not in every case stop the action and effects of lightning nor does any manufacturer make the claim that they are infallible. They do, however, afford protection or insurance against lightning damage to electrical apparatus. The measure of protection which is afforded is determined to a considerable extent by the investment which can be made in protective apparatus to supply the protection. The development of lightning protection apparatus has been very rapid on account of the huge growth of high voltage transmission lines throughout the country. A lightning protector is an electrical safety valve. The duty of the protector on an electrical system is to relieve the system of abnormally high voltages, in a manner somewhat similar to a safety valve in which the safety valve relieves a steam boiler of an excessively high steam pressure. Just as the safety valve should stop the escape of steam after abnormal conditions have been relieved, so should a lightning protector stop the flow of current after the high potential has been relieved. Thus, any device which will, under the influence of a voltage above normal, permit current to flow through it and which will, when the abnormal conditions cease to exist, stop the flow of that current, constitutes a lightning protector.

Outlet Room Centering

One way of accurately finding the center of a room is as follows: Snap two chalk lines from corner to corner diagonally. With a plumb bob plumb down to the intersection of the crossed lines from the ceiling and then mark your ceiling outlet.

Running Threads

On concrete construction it becomes necessary at times to securely lock a running thread. When this becomes necessary cut a coupling of the right size in halves and use each half as an ordinary locknut against the pipe coupling.

Compound

The field consists of two sets of coils, one series and the other shunt. When enough series coils are wound on, to offset exactly any fall in terminal voltage due to increased armature drop, and the armature reactions, the machine is said to be flat-compounded. When the terminal voltage rises slightly with the load, it is said to be over-compounded.

Preserving Poles

Owing to the increased scarcity of timber there is a growing interest in preservative methods that endeavor to impregnate the pole with some chemical solution which shall successfully resist or retard decay, but with the exception of what has been called creosoting few have found much favor. By this method the pole is placed in a large tank hermetically sealed. After the tank is closed super-heated steam is applied and the pole cooked sufficiently to raise its temperature to about 250 degrees. Then by means of an air pump the tank is exhausted and the sap in the pole tends to flow outward and may be removed from the tank. This is intended to thoroughly season the pole, after which the tank is filled with dead oil of tar (creosote) and hydrostatic pressure applied, until such a quantity of oil is forced into the timber as may be specified.

It is usual to specify that creosoting shall be done with a steam pressure of not less than 45 pounds applied for not less than four hours and then a vacuum of not less than 20 inches until all the sap ceases to flow.

Automatic Heating Pots

Electric melting pots have been found well suited for the melting of babbitt and other soft metals. The larger melting pots have a normal holding capacity of 150, 750 and 1,500 pounds of metal respectively. They are regularly equipped with automatic temperature control.

They will quickly melt and automatically maintain at the proper working temperature soft metals, such as solder, babbitt, lead, zinc, etc., which can be poured at temperatures between 450 degrees and 950 degrees Fahrenheit. They occupy very little floor space.

The crucible is cast in one piece and is made of a special alloy which has a very high resistance to the corrosive action of babbitt. The outer casing is made of sheet steel. The heating element supplies the heat evenly over the wall of the crucible.

Machine Shop Motors

Perhaps the most interesting motor application to machine tools is found in the rapid cycle reversing equipments, as applied to planers and slotters, etc. The present day improved adjustable speed motor and control now manufactured insures reliable equipment requiring minimum attention. Belt trouble becomes a thing of the past. The speed generally used and recognized as standard by practically all planer manufacturers is 250 to 1,000 revolutions per minute. The first half of this range, 250 to 500 revolutions per minute, is used for the cutting direction and the high range, 500 to 1,000 revolutions per minute, for the return.

The majority of the planers today return at a speed of approximately three times the cutting speed, therefore, the greatest amount of time is saved when a maximum cutting can be obtained. As an illustration, taking a cutting speed of 25 feet per minute and a return speed of 85 feet per minute, by increasing the cutting speed to 35 feet per minute and maintaining the same return there will be a gain of 22 per cent in time on the whole cycle.

Setting The Overload Induction Relay Type IA-101 General Electric Co.

Screw the tap plug into the current tap plate at the figure indicating the value nearest to the minimum secondary current at which the relay is desired to function. See that the shoulder of the plug is firmly seated against the tap plate, insuring good contact. From 1.5 to 3 times the normal secondary current is generally suitable for the current setting, depending upon operating conditions.

The time required for the relay to close the contacts with a given multiple of tap setting current can be varied by changing the position of the time lever over the scale. Changing the time lever setting alters the initial position of the disk and, therefore, changes the amount of rotation necessary in order to close the contacts.

The scale is graduated from 0 to 10, and the device is adjusted so that when the time lever is set on zero, the contacts are just closed. With a time lever setting of 10, the disk has a maximum amount of travel and the time of operation for a given overload is a maximum.

Changing Current Setting

To change the current setting with the relay in service, take the spare tap plug from the bottom of the frame and screw it into the current tap plate at the current value desired, before removing the other tap plug. This procedure prevents opening the current transformer secondary circuit and obviates the necessity of short-circuiting the secondary of this transformer.

Never allow both tap plugs to remain in the current tap plate. Never remove both plugs from the plate when the circuit is energized.

Accuracy of the Relay

Variations in frequency and wave form affect both the current and the time setting of induction relays. The relay is carefully adjusted before shipment by testing with current of average wave form at the frequency marked on the name plate.

If, when tested, the minimum tripping current is found not to agree with the tap plug setting, it can be brought back in agreement by readjusting of the hexagonal adjusting screw at the left side of the relay under the index plate.

Under actual operating conditions, the values on the current tap plate and index plate are reasonably close approximations to actual values that will be obtained. However, setting the relay time lever according to the data on the index plate may be expected to give results closer than can be obtained by setting in accordance with stopwatch tests. When set, the relay will repeat its performance under the same conditions with a very high degree of accuracy.

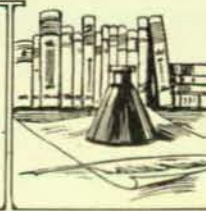
A Grounded Coil

A grounded coil can be found by using the method given in a former note on "Insulation."

In replacing a field coil make sure that the polarity of the pole differs from that of either adjacent pole. The polarity can be tested with a small bar magnet or a piece of steel wire suspended from its center by a string. In holding the magnet near the poles successively, it should reverse at each pole; i. e., no two successive poles should attract the same end of the magnet.



CORRESPONDENCE



PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION

Editor:

I have waited until the last minute before writing my letter for the Pennsylvania State Association, for the reason that I may have all the advanced news to recite on the now most important step in the forming of our association, and that is the receipt of the questionnaires that this office sent out to the locals affiliated with the receipt of the per capita tax. These are the two important constructive issues now to be placed in the foundation of this association we are building. Both constitute an important part of our keystone.

I want to report for the benefit of the 21 locals not yet affiliated that as it is my belief that some of the locals are holding back because of lack of confidence in our sincerity and ability, this office has received five questionnaires and per capita tax from six locals ranging from paid to date to six months in advance. I will send out shortly copies of our last convention report with report of executive board meeting with Mr. Pangborn, the president of the Contractors Association of Pennsylvania at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, November 16, 1927, on Bill 1797, the contractors are endeavoring to have passed by the state legislature and requested our association's assistance.

I have much to say as to research of conditions in Pennsylvania for our industry at a later date.

I am pleased at the co-operation I am receiving from some of the members of the official family. Some I know who are a little slow with their co-operation with this office to date, will be 100 per cent with their official obligations to this office later on.

In conclusion all's well with the Pennsylvania baby association; growing bigger and stronger every day, in every way.

W. F. BARBER,

Secretary-treasurer, P. S. E. W. A.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Editor:

Since the last issue went to press the most important thing that has occurred around this part of the country was the holding of the New York State Association of Electrical Workers' convention at Albany, the state capital. The convention convened at the Wellington Hotel, Saturday, December 3, with a fine representation of delegates present from all corners of the state. The picture will verify that. The first day was taken up with the receiving of credentials and the appointing of committees, etc.

On Saturday evening, Local No. 696, of Albany, entertained the delegates, the local assemblymen and all the business representatives of the building crafts of Albany with a banquet and a fine program of vaudeville at the Ten Eyck Hotel. I will write the menu here so any local throughout the country that thinks they can improve upon it would confer a favor upon the writer by furnishing him with same, as I don't believe that it can be done. Well, here goes: Grape fruit salad, cream of tomato soup, celery,

READ

Why go to Ringling circus? By L. U. No. 362, Sarasota.
Interesting suggestion for new practical department in Journal by L. U. No. 369.
A State Association for California? By L. U. No. 100.
The municipal plant at Cleveland. By L. U. No. 39.
Memphis goes forward. By L. U. No. 474.
A new humorist introduced—Brother Bob Keck. By L. U. No. 466.
L. U. No. 1, radio division, makes hay.
Some family matters. By L. U. No. 271.
Winnipeg battles on by L. U. 1037, L. U. 435—good letters BOTH.
The unions lineup in Reading. By L. U. No. 743.
How to cope with unorganized? By L. U. No. 535.
Asheville, a strong union nucleus. By L. U. No. 238.
Battery men going union-wise. By L. U. No. 713.
Miles City, Mont., makes its bow. By L. U. No. 653.
Flint comes to life. By L. U. No. 948.
Tacoma has its say. By L. U. No. 76.
Policies. By L. U. No. 494.
One-half hundred brilliant epistles from the men who face union problems first-hand.

olives, rolls and butter, turkey, sweet potatoes, string beans, stuffings, peas, ice cream, assorted cakes, demi tasse, Canadian dry ginger ale, Saratoga vichy water, cigarettes and cigars, and last, but far from being least, any amount of them small drinks that they pour out only about one ounce at a time. Some layout, what do you say, boys?

Brother Arthur Bennett, I. R., acted as toastmaster, and this is one place where Art acts the part to perfection. At twelve o'clock, after everyone had partaken of the above menu to their fill with food and drink, Brother Bennett announced that he would call upon each and every delegate and as their name was called they were to sing a song, dance a jig or tell some stories, and then the talent certainly did spring forth. Who won the first prize as dancers cannot be stated here, but for the singers there were three tied for first place, namely Brothers Cooley, of No. 3; Goldberg, of No. 261, and Hartigan, of No. 696. At story telling Brother Fred Smith, of No. 3, won without exerting himself although yours truly told some, but I never reached first base alongside of Fred. Brother Joe Husion, of No. 696, formerly of No. 3, put on his novelty act of singing and fiddling "Old Black Joe." I am still trying to figure out

what that thing was that Joe held his fiddle stick with.

The second day of the convention was taken up with transacting business, the most important of which was a lengthy discussion on a proposed contractor's license for this state, it finally being decided in the affirmative and being turned over to the legislative committee for drafting, said committee to meet in February for the purpose of having a meeting with the contractors of New York state so that both associations can present the proposed bill to the state legislators to endeavor to secure favorable action on same.

H. D. O'CONNELL.

L. U. NO. 1, RADIO DIVISION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The first meeting of the new year was held on January 12, at which time 12 members were present constituting the largest attendance at a regular meeting for some time. The most important business of course was the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. Before calling attention to the new officers elected, however, a vote of thanks from the entire Brotherhood is due Brothers Hoyt and Ludgate, who have held down so efficiently the offices of chairman and secretary, respectively, for the year just concluded. It is through the tireless efforts of these two and Brother Arthur Schading, our business representative, that much of the good work of the past year has been accomplished.

Brother William H. West, chief engineer of KMOX, "The Voice of St. Louis," was unanimously elected to the office of chairman, while Brother Robert Stetson, control operator of the Coronado Hotel, was by the same method elected secretary. We of the Brotherhood believe that a wise choice has been made in the selection of these two men as our officers for the year 1928.

Just a few words in reference to the radio conditions in St. Louis. At present all our members are employed in various radio stations. Brother Mayer has left the city to attend a short course in radio engineering at Missouri University at Columbia, Mo., and we hope to welcome him back after a short period of three months. Brother Mayer was formerly one of the operators at station WIL. This station, owned by the Benson Broadcasting Company of St. Louis, has recently installed a new Western Electric, type 1-B, 500-watt transmitter, and the operating staff now comprises Brothers Atchison, Fowler, and Miller. The transmitter is the one formerly in operation at station KFUD, the Concordia Seminary, before the installation of their present Western Electric, 1,000-watt transmitter. The installation of the new transmitter at WIL was under the direction of Brother O'Neil. At present KFUD is using one of its students in the capacity of operator to maintain the already recognized status of the station. In the near future, however, we hope to have them back with us again.

This coming year we will hold regular meetings every two weeks as usual and topics of general interest to all members will be presented.

DELMAR W. FOWLER.

L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

As the air mail "fell down" on me in my first letter after the election—I'll take that back and blame it on the election, which was too late to let me get into print in January.

First, I must report on the election and for head lines will say that the salaried officers were re-elected without opposition and Brother George Macy, our past president, begged off. Here is what we did with our ballots:

President, W. F. Haggerty; vice president, Clyde McMill; financial secretary, Ed Carlson; recording secretary, Walter Nelson; treasurer, W. M. French; trustees: George Macy (one year), W. F. Haggerty (two years), F. C. McCartney (three years); executive board: Gordon Shoemaker, Walter Nelson, Ed Carlson, W. F. Haggerty, F. C. McCartney; foreman, Oscar Lile; inspectors, F. H. Ryan and Gordon Shoemaker; tri-local state conference delegates, Carlson, Nelson, Haggerty; examining board: Gordon Shoemaker, Ed Carlson, Walter Haggerty, Clyde McMill, Will French; press secretary, Will French.

So now you know why I am writing this time. I'm the official press secretary and not just "peevish" because we have not been represented in the JOURNAL for so long. I did get peeved and wrote a spasm for the November issue and wanted a press secretary that would write and so they made me it. I don't like writing letters any better than writing checks.

Business here is very quiet and most of us are loafing a good deal; that is why I am officiating as press secretary in the daylight.

We are going along just about as we have for years, the same faces in the meetings. You can predict before meeting just about who will be there and who may be there and who will not. We are a small local but we are well organized.

This month the Denver boys sent delegates to our state organization at Colorado Springs, and we sent three active Brothers. This tri-local conference helps in the harmonious working of all the locals in the state and gives us a closer touch and a broader view of conditions in the entire state. I believe every state would do well to do likewise.

Brother W. C. Lindell, of No. 46, has put out some interesting information about the price of juice in his city. I wonder what he will think about our situation. I just did a little arithmetic, and it proved that what Brother Lindell paid \$7.10 for I would pay \$14.84.

Our lighting rate is ten cents per k.w.h., and our range rate steps down to four cents per k. w. h. Here is how they do it. The first four k. w. h. per room cost ten cents, the next four cost six cents and above that is four cents. To illustrate by example, I have a five room house, so the first 20 k. w. h. cost me ten cents per and that makes \$2; the next 20 cost me six cents, which is \$1.20, so that shows the first 40 k. w. h. cost me \$3.20 and as my December bill was for 120 k. w. h., that leaves 80 k. w. h. to pay for at the four cent rate, which would equal \$3.20.

\$3.20 for the first 40 k. w. h. at 10c and 6c.
3.20 for 80 k. w. h. at 4c.

\$6.40

.65 10 per cent discount.

\$5.75 my bill.

Owing to the fact that gas is of poor quality and \$1.40 per thousand cubic feet, plus \$1.00 service charge, we have had a good range business, but much credit is due the Southern Colorado Power Company whose salesmen get out and sell the ranges and turn the work of installing over to the local contractors. This item alone has helped make work good for the boys for

the last three years, but there is a big pipe line being built to bring natural gas from Amarillo to Colorado so the outlook for range business is uncertain because no rates have been established as yet.

I was pleased to receive a letter from Brother Charlie Griffin of Los Angeles, in answer to my November letter. He told me all about the Brothers I asked about and Bill Gaut sent in a card from Bellingham, Wash. One other Brother I have been wondering about is Homer Richardson. Homer, my address is 713 East Fifth street and I would be glad to hear how you are and this is open to all.

Ouch! My finger is blistered and my elbow has a kink in it.

WILLIAM M. FRENCH.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Conditions in our jurisdiction are just the same as previously stated; quite a few of our members are out of employment and a few traveling Brothers are with us experiencing the same difficulty.

Our long-looked-for organizing campaign got under way January 10 and we understand good progress is being made, thanks to the I. O. for their support in this effort, as we sure do need all the members we can get. Local No. 18 is just about holding its own at present. We lost quite a few members when we raised our dues; however, that was to be expected. Will cut this one short and try to be on time next month with a real report of progress.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

"Our municipal light plant will not be abandoned nor is it for sale. The sinking fund requirements seem to be paid promptly. The city's equity in the plant is \$3,500,000 and the financial condition January 1,

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.



Top row, left to right—Gris, 261; Goldberg, 261; Hushion, 696; Curry, 3; Saulwater, 551; Campbell, 139; Smith, 3; Cummings, 696; Bennett, I. R.; Wildberger, 501; Wieban, 3.
Bottom row, left to right—Bowman, 215; McLean, 106; Willax, 41; Smith, 43; Dibble, 79; O'Connell, 86; Fanning, 140.

1927, was entirely satisfactory and the outlook for the future bright. The plant today is at the peak of its efficiency as a result of reconstruction and completion in accordance with expert advice and can now reasonably guarantee its service." That is the way our public utility director tells it. The central station generating capacity is 50,000 kilowatts. There are nine sub-stations, supplying 42,500 customers, 8,800 overhead street lamps and 4,000 whiteway lamps in operation.

Whenever fervor lags, his business is to ginger things up—egger-on, as it were, paint the delights of the "muny" light with marvelous eloquence, stuff unheard-of situations into jobs, and weave such enchanting drama about the gangs that the boys will nerve themselves with a new and unnatural fury and dig in.

As you suddenly turn west at the Big-Four railway, off West 41st street, you come in sight of the place. The garage, repair shops and yard. The plain three-story brick building of simple and primitive form surrounded by poles and wires, symbols of alluring future fancies. Things are infernally lively here at times, an inspiring scene, a principality in itself, if you don't get mangled with consequences, as it is psychologically impossible to pick soul companions in the gangs. They assemble in brigades and platoons in the morning from all directions, accompanied by loads of lunches. Some of them young and very husky, some older and moderately so, still others middle-aged, fatherly souls—a mighty throng. Even though they stay out all night not one of them expires on the job, but the timekeeper has to go to bed with ice on his neck. The commander gets a great deal of attention, prosperous foremen get fraternal and give him cigars. Hikers make up to him. Grunts get interviewed. Pershing could not cause more commotion when the whistle toots at 7:30. The whole mob explodes into farewell scimmages. The commander is the only calm person left. Responsibility stiffens one wonderfully. That feeling of perfect confidence bubbling within you is a latent genius which makes generals. It is the heart of our great throbbing plant and you are plunged into its life at the start.

This is our West 41st street combination sub-station. It distributes the two kinds of electricity, a. c. and d. c., and controls four banks of 11,000 volts, viz.: Brooklyn, Western Ave., University and Number 5.

The location is about the center, where it supplies. The interior arrangement of apparatus is ideal and such that the flow of energy progresses from entrance to exit in the most direct path possible.

The transformer equipment is of oil-cooled 1,000 k. v. a. outdoor-60 cycle 11,000 volt, single phase type. The horn gap arrester is used at each installation to protect them and they are placed directly over the transformers.

There is available space on the top floor for voltage regulators, switchboards, oil switches and G. E. sets (mercury arc rectifiers). The second contain the current transformers, incoming and out-going feeders properly spaced. The store-room, general line foreman's office force is on the bottom and where three-fourths of L. U. No. 39's members go to work. The garage and repair shops are on the left. Our excellent lighting service is due to the attention our operators, Curly Hale, John Smith and Ross Parker, give to pressure regulation, the variations of bus voltage and control of pressure on individual feeders (the transformer type regulators).

The tank type of oil switch controls the transformer and they can be disconnected

entirely on both sides. The switches on the incoming lines are capable of opening the entire load under emergency conditions. They are of oil break type with fire-proof compartments for each pole. The switches are equipped for protection from short circuit by a set of current transformers on each line. The line side switches are protected by overload relays and 2,300 volt bus by reverse energy relays, to guard against the failure of a transformer coil. The relays are conveniently located on the switch-board.

The remote control switches are indicated to the operator by pilot lamps of red and green on the operating board. Each feeder is provided with an ammeter to in-



WEST 41ST SUBSTATION AND YARDS
CLEVELAND MUNICIPAL PLANT.

dicate the load carried and a voltmeter in connection with a line drop compensator to indicate the feeder-end pressure to the operator.

On the main bus there is a power factor indicator and the high voltage conductors between oil switches and busses are insulated with varnished cambric and supported on suitable insulators.

The lead sheaths of incoming lines and outgoing feeders are terminated in suitable potheads which serve to dissipate any static that accumulates and exclude moisture from the insulation of the cables.

The latest automatic switching devices were installed by Local No. 38 at Brooklyn and Western avenues and this isn't half of the good the I. B. E. W. is doing in this, "the city with a heart."

JOHN F. MASTERSON.

L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Hic! Hic! So thish ish the month of February, year nineteen plenty-eight, and another resolution shot to pieces. No, sir'ee, I'll never touch another drop; no never. Hain't even had the first drop yet. Honest Injun! And so goes it.

Due to the fact that our election takes place the last meeting night in December, yours truly was unable to get the results of same in the January issue, so here goes:

Head man, Brother F. P. Corbett; second head man, Brother W. F. Patterson; custodian of the checks, Brother A. W. Esselbush; recording scribbler, W. C. Lindell; cashier, Brother G. W. Johnson; press scrivener, W. C. Lindell (so you see you'll get another y-e-arfull); inspectors of the gang, Brothers F. H. Harvey and A. L. Jourdan; head bouncer, Brother O. V. McMillan; trusted threes, Brothers William Harroun, L. Alexander and A. J. Creel; execution board, Brothers W. H. Woolley, James Bowe, J. E. Jamieson and J. E. Buckman, in the order named; examiners of ivory, Brothers Gus Bohmer and J. H. Beck; office boy (b. r.), Brother W. H. Woolley; c. l. c. (can't light cigars or central labor council), Brothers

B. Vickerage and J. H. Beck; m. t. c. (might try cigarettes or metal trades council), Brothers C. H. Knapp, H. E. Laughlin and B. Vickerage; b. t. c. (better try chewing or building trades council), Brothers R. E. (Whitey) Smoot and Sam Welter; dough committee, Brothers B. E. Dougherty, L. Alexander and W. F. Patterson.

Hello, Brother Hilpert, how's Detroit by now? That's fine. Listen, Harry, don't pay any attention to the list of officers Brother Corbett sent you, the above is the one and only list. And how!

Brother George T. Olson, a true and loyal member of L. U. No. 46, passed to the Great Beyond recently, and in his passing we bow our heads in the realization that Brother Olson has answered the call of the Heavenly Father, who beckons His children to His side that they may rest in peace, far from the turmoil of this material existence.

How often do we really give thought to Brotherhood and the well-being of our fellowmen in this grand and glorious struggle for a meagre existence? Not very often. Not till another has dropped from our midst. God speed the time when we can meet as men among men and when brotherly love will become a realization and not a dream.

Inasmuch as the Ladies Social Club of No. 46 has put on so many wonderful parties for our benefit and have proven themselves true and loyal each and every one of them, the local has decided to show its appreciation of their efforts by giving a dance and luncheon in their honor. This will be one time the ladies will have nothing to do but dance and eat and we are going to try to make it an evening of real honest-to-goodness good time for all.

Some time ago the good wife and myself paid a visit to Brother Al Hanberg and his wife and young hopeful. We spent a very enjoyable evening and, oh, boy! Al's wife sure can make chop suey. No, she isn't Chinese, but she sure knows her onions when it comes to dishing up the aforementioned. By golly, the Chinks sure used their noodles when they invented chop suey.

And clams! Say, boy! Al has 'em growing right in his front yard; can you e-magine that? All Al has to do is grab a bucket, go out in said front yard and the clams darn near break their nectar get in the bucket. I'm sorry we forgot those clams when we left that night, Al. It sure was a clammy. Moonlight and all is peaceful and clam.

Drunk again, eh? What's your full name?

WILLARD CLIFFORD LINDELL.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Our initial offering will be brief. If it finds its way into the columns of the JOURNAL, who knows but some day our pen may become inspired and write something worth while.

Local No. 48 is a narrow back organization. We have about 250 members, mostly employed in building construction, some fixture men and quite a number of maintenance men. We meet in the labor temple on the first and third Wednesdays. The members that miss the first meeting are required to swell the exchequer to the extent of one dollar and those that forget the second one are nicked for another two bits. If we neglect to have our tickets punched by the first of the month that's twenty-five cents more, so when the secretary finds a real forgetful Brother he puts the bee on him for an extra one and a half bucks.

Our wage scale is \$10 a day, five days a week and double time for all overtime except Saturday morning, when we are on slab jobs where the majority of the crafts are working five and a half days.

We are not supposed to be in the truck-

ing business although some of the boys have been accused of throwing in a Ford car and a set of pipe tools with their eight hours of labor.

We have all the important contractors signed up and have had no serious trouble with our bosses for a number of years.

All of our boys were busy the fore part of the winter and we were able to find jobs for quite a number of travelers. Since the first of the year we have had 25 or 30 on the unemployed list. The larger jobs are now being completed and no more are in sight for the immediate future.

B. H. GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Not much doing here for the organized men, about 65 union linemen in a jurisdiction of 600,000 population where there are from 300 to 400 linemen working all the time. Take the K. C. Power and Light Co., works from 50 to 200 linemen all the time and not even a card man on the job. The same thing for the Telephone Co., also Postal and Western Union and the Santa Fe.

Brothers, these conditions should not exist like this, it looks like there is some way for the I. O. to remedy them. It looks like some of those \$400 per month men could have a line that would make some of those unorganized men stop and think a little for themselves and fill out an application. If someone don't get busy soon, there will be no I. B. E. W. It will all be company unions.

Brother Lindell of L. U. No. 46 takes a rap at me in the January WORKER about the salaries of the I. O. It is all right to uphold the I. O. and pay them big salaries, but do they uphold us or hold us up? Do you think they gave the poor toilers a thought, out working in the hot sun or cold snow and rain and lightning for from 60 cents to one dollar per hour (a few get a little more) when they raised their salaries and expenses? I say if Brother Noonan put the Brotherhood above the almighty dollar he would not have raised all their salaries. "When do we eat?" says Brother Lindell; that is what many a good Brother is thinking about traveling from one city to another looking for a few days work for another month's dues, and a little grub stake. Let them try and find it. The following locals report no work so stay away from L. U. Nos. 18, 59, 81, 102, 103, 145, 284, 292, 329, 303, 330, 382, and 696.

Local Union No. 53 wish to announce they have changed their meeting place from Labor Temple to Musicians' Hall, 1017 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo., first and third Tuesdays, 8 p. m.

JOS. CLOUGHLEY.

L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

I am somewhat late in checking up on the happenings of last year but it ought to be a matter of record and history, especially now that the progress of the Brotherhood is being recorded in such a businesslike way.

The year 1927 saw Local No. 56 negotiate its first two-year agreement with the highest wage scale in its history, and getting more per hour than the carpenter or the painter ever did in Erie.

I believe our organization's activities caused our contractors' association to make progress in having our two competing light companies quit giving away free material and scab labor in order to gain business.

Our officers led a terrific drive to secure compulsory municipal inspection. That culminated in the creation of the office of

electrical inspector about the last day of 1927. Of course, the opposition is trying hard to tear that down, just as they have attempted to block its progress in every way.

I believe it also equally important that I mention the fact that the majority of our organization decreed that Brother Schwab should no longer go out and try to do things for us in the capacity of business agent. Some are glad; other express their regrets. Personally, I couldn't see it. Of course, time will tell, as our inventory a year hence will reveal.

Just now the total number of men out of work is the greatest in the past year. But with the large volume of work ahead, the next 18 months will surely make up for the present condition and help us build anew our war chest and, of course, get a bigger (in scope) and better set of working rules.

The latest reports on Brother Frank Schmidt, who has been seriously ill with blood poisoning, is that he is on the road to recovery and we all hope he will be out when this is read a month from now.

Brother George Viau has started superintending the new Buffalo depot job after working in the same capacity on the new depot just completed here. To the boys of Local No. 41 I can say, "You will find George a square shooter."

President McSorley, of the Building Trades Department, should have visited Erie by the time you read this, of which I hope to have more to say later. His motive is to stabilize building trade conditions as well as to improve them.

Before closing, I wish to remind all local unions of Pennsylvania to ask themselves, "What are we doing for our state association?"

J. B. WARDELL.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

I knew I was going to spoil the boys by writing something for the WORKER. I skipped December and January and lo, how some did complain! December found me busy installing the signal system in the 21-story Milaur building. It was a good job, lasting only five weeks, but the overtime was plentiful. Brothers DeHart and "Chili" Lozano worked with me. Brother DeHart was unable to cuss for several days on account of chapped lips, but he did think a lot to himself.

Election was held last meeting night and several changes were made. Brother Eifler was again put in the chair without opposition. He is a good president and I hope he will hold that office a long time. Brother Hutzler was elected vice president, again holding the office he held last year. Brother Howry was elected financial secretary, beating Brother Berry by one vote. I was elected recording secretary without opposition, succeeding Brother Rowan. I was also appointed press secretary without opposition. The executive board was elected as follows: Brothers Gill, Williams, Berry, Harris and myself. That's quite a tough bunch, such as is needed in that capacity. The trustees were as follows: Brothers Lee, Canze and myself; a bunch hard to trust. Brother DeHart was again elected foreman, and Jimmy is good in that capacity. Steve was elected first inspector and A. Jones second inspector.

We were a bit shaky while taking our obligations but have the distinction of being some of the few that were placed in office by an International Representative, in the person of Brother Robbins, who is here to assist us in negotiating our contracts which expired last December. What the outcome will be I cannot safely tell, but I will say for the benefit of the traveling Brothers that it's a mighty tough place to get a job now. This

town is torn up and since we were visited by some International Representative (who it was I don't know as I was not here), we have two classes of men—the "A" man, who gets what is left or works only when "B" men cannot be had, as "B" men do journey-men's work for half the salary of an "A" man, thereby making it hard for an \$8 man to get a job. Whoever this representative was I hope he won't come to help us again, or he might place the "C" and the "D" men in line with the "A" and "B."

As I said before, Brothers, work is very slow here; nothing started, and what is started is almost finished and men are being laid off.

Brother Robbins reported good progress being made at the lower valley, practically all shops signed up but there is a plentiful supply of men on hand and I advise anyone wishing work there to get in touch with the valley business agent. We have no business agent now, our worthy business agent, Brother Howry, was laid off from this office as our funds were low and will have to do away with him for a while. The two dollar a month assessment is still on and will be on for some time. So is the ninety day clause.

Brother Harvey has fully recovered from the accident he had last year and is again at his post, assistant maintenance man for the Publix Theatre with Brother Berry. The city electrician's office is manned by three of our boys. Brother C. E. Converse holds the main office. I don't know of a better man in the state for this position. Brothers Eifler and Anderson are the inspectors. The Bell Telephone Company uses no card men and will "can" anyone with a card. Whoever works for this company is entitled to the American plan they have. About every three years a man steadily employed gets a bonus of several dollars. In other words sugar-coated pills to keep the men interested in their jobs of about \$120 to \$130 per month, nine hours a day. The Public Utilities Company employs nothing but union men, as I understand. All the boys working for this company have good jobs.

The JOURNAL finds its way to the contractor's office every month. I don't know whether they are subscribers to the WORKER or some card man packs his to the boss in order to make his job sure for next day, or to stand solid with him. I know this to be a fact as I was fired for an article I wrote about working nine hours and receiving pay for eight. An ex-member is the general foreman, the man to lay men off. His boss tells me after an interview with him that he was told I am a bolshevik. However the big boy admits he is called a bolshevik so I don't believe it's worse to work one than to work for one, but my case, as the big boss stated, is simply wrong as he sees no harm in what I wrote but stated that if he could get eight hours work of each man he would kiss them before they leave every night, therefore my stuff hurts no one but people who can't stand the truth. I know; I was his helper once. However, electrical work is not all I depend on for a living with an I. A. T. S. E. card in my pocket.

Very few travelers have been issued lately. Brother Lachapelle was the last member to leave here. Brother Max Niedorf deposited his traveler here from Dallas when he was on a job for a local contractor. Brother Wrose is back here from the Mexican border together with "Dime" Ben. Brother DeHart works for the Humble Oil Company. Charles Hays, maintenance for the Aztec Theatre, is still without a ticket. The railroad shop uses none of our men but the local army camps have some of our boys and some from the linemen's local. The Express Publishing Company has two of our men, Brothers "Mutt" Knowles and "Cauze." The Light Publishing Company cannot afford a man

seems like. Yours truly pilots a couple of movie machines for the Majestic Theatre.

I will come to a conclusion by stating the above writing is strictly for members of the I. B. E. W. Reminds me of an old fellow that had no electric lights and bought himself a flash light to see at night and save lighting matches, but he had to light matches to find his flash light.

G. L. MONSIVE.

L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor:

There was little change in our last election but our executive board seems to be getting right down to business. Our local being small, we haven't the finances to keep a representative in the field and as our shop steward system does not seem to bring the results that it should, something must be done in a short time to awaken the members of this local.

Our executive board seems to have something up its sleeve as they have been meeting real often to figure some way to awaken the boys and get them to attend meetings as members should. Just paying dues is not all that is required of a member to better conditions, so come down, boys, and get acquainted. We meet every Monday night. I'm sorry to have to use the JOURNAL as a means of trying to get the boys to see that they should attend the meetings more often.

Spokane has had one of the hardest winters that it has had for several years, but most of our boys are still on the payroll, although nothing rushing. We are expecting an exceptionally good year for 1928.

We have been rather slow in having any entertainment for our members but Saturday, January 21, we are planning to put on a big dance and hope that all the members will do their bit to make it a success so that we may gain confidence enough to go ahead and make this local able to stand on its own feet.

THOS. E. UNDERWOOD.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

I think that Tacoma can truthfully report progress for the past year. We have a business agent who functions and gets proper backing from the executive board and general membership. A new list of fair electrical firms which we have just had printed, shows that with few exceptions we are now doing business with all the responsible contractors and shops.

President Green was a visitor here October, last, and the L. U.'s enjoyed his visit very much.

He spoke at the old Masonic Temple to a packed house and his forceful exposition of the aims of organized labor and his word picture of what might happen through repudiation of the A. F. of L. made a profound impression on the mixed audience. The two largest newspapers in the city were very fair in their reports of interviews and speech.

I, too, with Brother Lindell of No. 46, Seattle, would take mild exception to some of the sentiments expressed by Brother Joseph Cloughley, No. 53, Kansas City, Mo.

I think at this time we need not worry about our officials; they can drag us neither up nor down; it is up to the rank and file; if we will resurrect a little of the old time idealistic unionism and Brotherhood; if we will frame in our hearts the "obligation" which we take, for our mind's eye to see, nothing could hold us back.

I believe we have efficient officials in the main and I know that we now have a JOURNAL that is a credit to the I. B. E. W.

If each one of us will resolve to accomplish something for his L. U. during the

To All Correspondents

We are monthly receiving many compliments for the excellence of the Journal, for which we are grateful. The Journal, however, is lacking in one essential. We all like to see our names spelled correctly; the Editor wishes to have all names spelled correctly. To this end we need your wholehearted co-operation. We therefore ask our correspondents to assist us in this direction by writing names plainly; print it if in doubt.

THANKS

coming year and not waste time trying to find out how little his Brother is doing, the movement as a whole will show a great advancement.

I would like to mention here, that our central council owns its own newspaper and the plant in which it is printed. This paper has been of incalculable benefit to us, not only here in Tacoma but in a large surrounding territory. We do not seem to appreciate enough, the value of publicity by means of newspapers and radio broadcasting.

In closing will say that the regular seasonal unemployment exists here at this time—travelers please take notice.

R. ROY SMITH.

L. U. NO. 84, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

As the newly elected press secretary of this local I will make my first attempt as a writer to the JOURNAL. Local Union No. 84 is a mixed local—members mostly being employed by the Georgia Power Co., a subsidiary of the Electric Bond and Share Co.

Work is a bit slow just now. There are several linemen and station construction men loafing, having been laid off recently. Lots of changes are taking place within the personnel of the company officials.

We have just installed new officers for the coming year: Brother J. B. Railey succeeds Brother F. H. Bennfield as president. Brother Tom Elder remains business agent, Brother J. H. Childress remains financial secretary.

As our present contract with the Georgia Power Co. expires on March 1, we are making preparations for the negotiating of a new one. Committees have been appointed, and every one is looking forward to a substantial increase for the coming year.

Brother Dan Tracy paid us a visit in December, but owing to the illness of his father, had to cut his stay short, leaving here for his father's bedside.

There are several inside men loafing, quite a bit of work going on, but the rats and scabs are getting it, one big job going rat is the Chevrolet Motor Co. A few former members of this local joined their fellow scabs on this job. Those going bad, with their card numbers are as follows:

E. M. Goins, No. 615326, paid last for June, 1927.

Frank Garner, No. 572086, paid last for October, 1927.

F. J. Kelley, No. 592665, paid last for August, 1927.

W. T. Lott, No. 604983, paid last for August, 1927.

Roy Morris, No. 615309, paid last for June, 1927.

J. E. Pitts, No. 585739, paid last for September, 1927.

The Chevrolet job is being done by Walker Electric Co., who do jobs all over the south and it is reported they claim to have a contract with us, but they have not.

The city is having several new schools built, these going fair—Foley and Co., getting the contract. The National Biscuit Co., and the Frank E. Block Candy Co., are building new factories, these also being built with union labor.

Prospects are brighter for the inside man than they have been in some time. Of course it will be some time before all get back on the job.

Our attendance has been fairly good at the meetings lately, but there is still lots of room for improvement.

Let's hear from some of the sub-station operators; the scribe being one, would like to read something from operators in other parts of the country.

There have been lots of good Brothers through here lately, going north and south, I wish we had enough work to keep them with us.

We lost several Brothers last year from sickness and accidents, and already have lost two this year.

Brother G. I. Hudson was killed in an accident of an interurban trolley. Brother W. H. Pollard passed away January 5, 1928, after a lingering illness of several months. Brother Pollard had been our business agent since 1916, was well known and liked throughout the south and in international labor circles.

Brother Pollard was a very brilliant man—a real Brother and real leader—having practically built both locals here and established conditions where there had never been any, holding the men together through strikes and disputes, winning fights for conditions and better wages when it looked as if it were impossible. Brother Pollard was the founder of the building trades council and an executive board member of the Atlanta Federation of Trades in this city. Brother Pollard's death brought to an end a most colorful career. Although he is gone, to us we feel his spirit of courage and Brotherly love will be with us forever. And now it is left up to us to pick up the reins which Brother Pollard held so strongly and carry on the work where he left off. Our new business agent, Brother Tom Elder, is fully capable, having worked with Brother Pollard and gaining considerable experience in handling situations we are confronted with and with the whole hearted support of the men we're hoping that Brother Pollard's wishes and plans for our growth and advancement may be a reality. Funeral services were held at a local undertaking chapel where hundreds of friends gathered to pay a lasting tribute to the man we all loved so well.

His body was taken to St. Louis for burial. Brothers J. H. Childress, J. B. Railey, J. L. Carver, W. J. Foster from Local Union No. 84 and Brothers J. S. Hughes and H. B. Barber from Local Union No. 613 were pall bearers. Locals No. 1 and 2 of St. Louis furnished an honorary escort to the grave. St. Louis was Brother Pollard's home town, he was a former president of Local No. 2. We are sure we put him away just as he would have wanted to be—a perfect union man's funeral. Everything being union made, the undertakers were union, also the cab drivers who took the crowds to and from the cemetery.

We want to thank the many friends for the beautiful flowers, especially do we want to thank the members of Locals No. 1 and 2 and our old friend Joe Robertson for their

many acts of kindness shown in burying our dear friend and to our escorts of his body from this local.

W. L. MARBUT.

L. U. NO. 100, FRESNO, CALIF.

Editor:

I remember reading a book with the title, "Seek and Ye Shall Find," and while it has been some few years since I read the book, the title of it often comes to mind.

I am reminded of it tonight for no other reason that I can see except the news from all over the United States and some parts of Canada, as given out by the different scribes from the locals of the I. B. E. W. From Los Angeles to New York the news seems to be the same, "not much doing; most of the fellows working but not all of them," and so on, and I could add the same words, sung to the same tune, but why should I? Inside and outside men in the east, members of the same organization fighting over a piece of work that in the end goes for the same thing, something to eat or to wear or for a little amusement.

We read of the awful predicament of the miners—thrown out of the only place they have a chance to call home—of the rat contractor in New Jersey, thumbing his nose at the organization of electrical workers. We even noticed, out of the corner of our eye, the scale of wages paid to linemen out of Local No. 32 in Ohio, the fact that our "G. P." while going through our country, failed to even say "hello," and then again we noticed that some one out of L. U. No. 53, evidently didn't fall very hard for the raise in wages to the International Officers.

And next? Well, will you look at this? It seems like a burst of sunshine on a rainy day. No kicks, no howls, just a "How are you? And I didn't know there were any electrical workers in my town; they don't even attend the meetings of the trade assembly." I wonder what the matter can be with L. U. No. 197; something must be wrong.

Local Union No. 113 calls our attention to the fact that all organizations, fraternal and otherwise, seem to be losing members, due no doubt to that old chase of the rainbow, and our writer from L. U. No. 124 gives a real talk on things in general.

C. D. Mull, of No. 151, seems to have been made a sadder but perhaps wiser man, but that doesn't alter the fact that it was a dirty trick and one that the gentleman (?) in question won't pull on me, and then after skipping a step or two, I see that Bachie is living in hopes, so I hope he doesn't die in despair.

Say, the Copyist is there with a capital T when it comes to strutting his stuff. From appearances he had a whale of a time, and, anyway, I hope he did, as well as the rest of the party. L. U. No. 225 puts a little different light on things by being satisfied, if such a thing is possible.

Mr. Editor will you tell me, please, how an electrician can be any relation to a stone cutter? That is no joke, and I will touch on it again later. By the way the Brother from L. U. No. 271 is saying quite a mouthful. L. U. No. 284 doesn't say so much if you merely read the written word, but if one were to note the note that falls in behind and read it, not with "malice aforethought" but simply be honest with himself as well as the Brotherhood at large, there is a lot to be learned therefrom. What do I care what your religion is? Why should you care what my religion is or whether I have any or not? We are not a religious order in any sense of the word and we have plenty to do to perfect an organization that will be of benefit to us in the bettering of our working conditions, shortening of the hours that we have to work and increasing the amount

of wages that we get for that work, all of which brings me to the start of this little note, which says, "Seek and Ye Shall Find." What?

That the locals of Pennsylvania are organizing into a state association and I have no doubt with one thought in view, better conditions and wages. In the JOURNAL for August, there was, to me, a very nicely written piece, telling of the founding of the I. B. E. W. with some of the snags encountered by the man who had foresight enough to see the wonderful possibilities of an organization of electrical workers, not only local but national in scope, international, probably being beyond his fondest dreams.

The results of his work are enjoyed today by you and me with, perhaps, never a thought of the days spent by him in what was, no doubt, a job that was far from easy, and now that he has a good job started and turned over to what he may have thought was efficient help, what are we doing or going to do to show appreciation of the good hard work that went before?

Through all the states, with a few exceptions, you can easily see that the rank and file, as they like to be known, think the job is completed. But is it? True we have an organization that is known over a good portion of the world, but aside from that what are we doing at present to better the conditions of the electrical worker of tomorrow?

The ability of the I. B. E. W. has been made possible through the combined strength of its separate locals, and the prestige that is enjoyed by its officers has been gained through these same channels. Why then should we not build an organization that is better than the one we now have? Why should the I. B. E. W. play second fiddle to any craft? And especially why, when all you can read about at this day and date is power, and that power is electrical.

It is true that when you speak to an electrical worker of power, that the first thing that enters his mind is K.W. or K.V.A. but, on the other side of our particular case, I have seen power used that had no relation whatever to either of those expressions except in the abstract. Getting just as close to home as possible, I might call to your attention the industrial associations, scattered all over our half of the globe, and they have a power that has to be reckoned with, and that power is made stronger through state if not national associations.

Even closer than this we have the builders exchange of those cities large enough to support local unions of the different crafts, and these exchanges are now forming state associations and naturally with one idea in mind. Power, nothing else but, and that power isn't to be used with the betterment of organized labor the idea in view. Their creed is the open shop and their motto seems to be "Ourselves, first, second and third."

They say, and we know it to be the truth, that no real necessity was ever needed by man that man has failed to get, and I for one, think that we need and should get an organization, not to fight unless we have to, but to meet the ever growing menace of the builders' exchange. If their policy is going to be state wide, let's make ours state wide. We can do it easily enough and I think we should by forming state associations, that could create a closer relationship between the locals of the state and help in the forming of laws that would be of benefit to our organization.

We speak, offhand, of our organization and think we have a good one. Let me give you something to think about. Consider—the doctors—beyond doubt the strongest union in the world, and they have state

associations with laws that are rigidly adhered to. The lawyers, probably next, dentists, women's clubs, all these dinner clubs, the printers, carpenters, plumbers, and I could go on, and then last but not least the bricklayers, strong enough that they even ignore the A. F. of L., and then here comes the electrician—if I am correctly informed—the wise guy who passed the examinations of your Uncle in his recent little fracas, with the highest percentage of any craft—as a craft—and what has he? What? Oh! Yes, I noticed that place where they were drawing 50 cents an hour.

They speak of training, i. e., the doctors etc., their college education, what it costs them to learn all this. They speak of you as though you walked along the streets and picked up your knowledge from the gutter. It has no weight with them that you spend four or five years just learning, that in those four or five years you don't know much about the electrical business. They don't give you credit for knowing that there are doctors that are just as rotten mechanics in their line as some of the worst in ours.

But again can you blame them for boosting their own trade, not I. I am only sorry that the organization of which I am a member, is not as strong as theirs, and I am perfectly willing to do my little bit in making it so.

Brother Schading of L. U. No. 1 says, "Harmony of opinion should precede written contracts," for which I can say, beyond doubt. Whenever you convince the contractor of that truth, which is the truth, that his interests are identical with yours, you are on the road to amicable relations, with better working conditions and wages the reward. There seems to be, however, some contractors that are hard to convince but a good organization will help a lot in the task.

I would be pleased to hear from any or all the locals of California that might be interested in reforming the council that at one time was well on its way in our state and I will say for this local that we are about 100 per cent for it and feel that it is one of the best things that could be done towards putting the electrical workers of California back on the map with some of the conditions that we once enjoyed.

J. H. R.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

For the benefit of the Brothers who like to travel, I would advise you all to stay clear of Paterson, as there is absolutely nothing doing around this territory and I am sorry to say there is no outlook for any work either. You can always find the gang up in the day room, telling their hard luck stories. We are just beginning to get a real snow-storm today and believe me some of the boys are glad it is here. They will at least be able to get on the city's payroll for shoveling snow. Joe Litterington has reported in from the Hillburn job, and Joe and myself are having a race to see who can sleep the longest. To date, Joe has the record by a half-hour, He sleeps to 1.30 and I to one p. m. The winner of the race is entitled to one dozen free mugs of ale, size three, at William Healy's.

Say, Bachie, I was up to that broadcasting station the other night and I feel the same as you did. I sure do like to be on the receiving end at the station. I guess you will agree with me as they sure do send some short, snappy programs over.

Now to bawl Brother Pierson and members of Local No. 581 out. In your last article, your press secretary claims the boys went to Allentown and then to South Bethle-

hem for supper. Will you please let me know where a gang can have a good supper in that town. Now get me straight. I have been to South Bethlehem several times and believe me I have left enough money in that town to build an orphan asylum and I never knew where a gang could get a good meal. I can just imagine what you did get there, and I am sure you will all agree with me.

To the members of Local No. 102 who do not attend meetings but read the WORKER, make sure you put a label on a job when you rough the job, and one on the meter board, and if you don't and you get caught the executive board will put a stiff fine up your back, so, Brothers, get wise to yourself, cause the business agent has plenty of labels, and it is up to you birds to put them on jobs.

M. DIVORETZ.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Work is very quiet around here at the present time, but the sun soon will be shining on both sides of the street and things will be brighter.

The agreement committee is working on the new agreement for the coming year, and what changes they make will be up before the members at the next regular meeting for acceptance or rejection as the case may be. I understand that they are asking for the 40-hour week (in fact all of the building trades locals are making a demand for the 40-hour week), whether we get it or not remains to be seen. So it behooves all the members to be at the meetings and get the news first handed.

Our last meeting was well attended, but that was because there was a change to be made in the by-laws pertaining to a raise in dues. It went through by a small majority, so the dues are now \$3.25 per month, providing they are paid during the current month, otherwise they will be \$3.75 per month, but this extra money goes into the sick benefit fund and the local will pay \$8 per week sick benefit.

The new officers were installed the first meeting night in January by one of our charter members, Brother John Crowe. They are as follows:

W. R. McLean, president; Evor Briggee, vice president; F. J. Kruger, financial secretary; Harry J. Loop, recording secretary; LaVerne Ploss, treasurer; Bob Cedarhome, foreman; Art Anderson, first inspector; Lot Boardman, second inspector; Al Wenger, trustee; W. R. McLean, E. Briggee, L. Ploss and H. M. Higley, delegates to central body and building trades.

Now it behooves each and every member to get behind their new officers and push, attend every meeting and watch over your interests.

On February 13, the local will hold its 28th annual banquet at the Samuels Hotel for the members and their families. This is one night in the year everybody can enjoy themselves. Lots of good eats, good speakers with dancing afterwards to those who care to dance.

We expect visiting members from Buffalo, Rochester, Erie, and Warren, Pa. We are working on the master electrician's license ordinance and I have from good authority that it is going across in the near future; then if the state association succeeds in getting their bill through at Albany that will make it that much stronger.

Next meetings of the local are February 20, and March 5 and 19. Be sure to be on hand as business of vital importance will take place.

W. R. M.

A single fact is worth a shipload of argument.

On every job—

There's a laugh or two!

Some people marvel at the way a non-union speculative builder can slap a house up in no time and have it sold and occupied before the plaster is dry.

"And how do you like your new home?" blandly inquired such a builder.

"Why, it's all right, I guess," the victim hesitatingly ventured, "but I always feel safer to go outside to sneeze."

From the land of "laughing water" and that even more rare, "giggle soup" comes a reply addressed to our friend Oggie which will afford him no slight consolation—Maybe.

(With apologies to "The Face on the Bar-room Floor.")

Here's to Oggie, dear old sot,
You may thirst, but we do not.

In this land of liberty, we
Can sip, for we are free.
Though we float beyond the pale,
How we do enjoy our ale!

Dear old Oggie, we can hear you,
And you have our sympathy;
I will drink just two more for you—
And another one makes three.

Everyone is blythe and merry,
Over here across the line—
I will drink in sparkling sherry
The best of health to thee and thine.

And in rye, upon the morrow,
I will drown your deepest sorrow.

In this land of laughing water,
In this land of giggle soup—
Dear old Oggie, we salute you;
Just go ahead and roll your hoop.

In the dim, far-distant future,
When your sorrows are so hard,
We'll be thinking fondly of you—
In this land "across the bar."

If your shades should be with Bacchus,
We will toast you just the same;
Knowing that you're thinking of us,
In this land where whisky reigns.

F. H. LOVE.

L. U. No. 586, Hull, Que., Canada.

Chicago Brothers naturally are interested in Senator-elect Frank Smith, of Illinois, who, in spite of being backed by Samuel Insull in the primary, failed to make his connection in Washington, D. C., and here is what Brother Jack Hunter, of Local No. 134, has to say about it:

Washington, "D. C."

Smithy was some lineman,
A clever climber was he;
He'd won his spurs on merit,
Far's constituents could see.

He'd cut party lines asunder,
Were progress deadlocked by fate;
He possessed lofty aspirations
In the interests of the state.

Party lines were well established,
With "D. C." on the lower arm;
Primaries well insulated,
No wise lineman should they harm.

He surely knew his primaries,
For hot stuff are they;
Secondaries were less important
In holding obstructions at bay.

Tho' the primaries were well insulated,
Smithy held them in great respect;
But little thought was given "D. C.,"
And the power they possessed, to reject.

He fell to reviewing the primaries,
As he started down;
'Twas then he fell into the D. C. bunch—
(?) Credentials shattered in the "big town."

So, now some wish to kill the primaries,
'Figurin' 'twill cure some defect;
Maybe a case of kill or cure,
With an all-powerful "D. C." to reject.

Meantime, we've a noble Senator,
With naught to do, it seems,
But mark time with whittlin' knife
Or shelling the navy—beans.
JACK HUNTER.

Brother M. J. Butler, of Local 261, considers this the extreme of impossibility—he saw it in the London Illustrated News:

An Irishman—intoxicated—standing against a lamp post at Trafalgar Square in dear old Lunnun, throwing away one-pound notes. A Whitechapel Jew picking them up and handing them back.

Lee Miller, genial business agent of Local No. 292, Minneapolis, tells the story about two open shop employees who died recently and met in the great beyond, as reported in the Minneapolis Labor Review:

"Well, Tom," said one of them, "heaven is a pretty nice place after all."
"Yes," said Tom, "but this isn't heaven."

Oggie admits he takes a few liberties with the alphabet in this poem, but radio fans will like it. The letters in parenthesis are supposed to be silent and the rest ramble (W) JAZzily.

Static

I used to think an awful lot
About this world and say;
I want to travel all around
And see the sights, some day.

To distant lands I want to go,
And o'er the ocean roam;
In thought, I've often traveled
From the Gold Coast up to Nome.

So when the radio came along
I bought a set one day,
And when I want to travel now
This set to me doth say:

WOOD you WOO (W)MAY, WHO (W)HAS
the KOIN,
or ONA WHO can SEW;
Or buy a (W)CAR and a little (W)JAR
And get on a (W)JAG, MUU, MUU.

If you get (K)FUL or a little (W)LIT,
You (W)MAY WREC the (W)CAR, I
WEAN.

It's 2UF to drink (W)RAW (K)TNT—
We (W)RAV and KICK, I mean.

But on my WORD, by (K)GAR, by WHAM,
It WIL be fine, indeed,
If a (W)MAN WIL KUT this awful KOIL
And give us drinks we need.

OGGIE.

Local No. 1099, Oil City, Pa.

L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

I will bet a nickel the boys never knew there was a local by this number, and we aren't hardly any. But here's hoping. We have been in existence long enough but seems like we just get to going nicely when we get a short circuit and go off the line, but we always come back. Think we have a little joker now that will keep the boys in line and paying their dues in advance.

Work has been plentiful all through 1927. Has let up a little now and a few of the boys are out of work; hope to place them all by the first of February.

If the Editor doesn't have heart trouble, I'll try to have a letter again next month.

A. E. GREINER.

L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

When a lack of employment prevails in a community, two classes arise, the pessimistic, complaining, fault-finding type, which so often resorts to the patronizing of the exceedingly non-union and unfair distilling industry in order to quell their inner disturbances, and an opposite set that will, at times, sit and converse over the existing conditions and in a figurative way formulate plans that might possibly alleviate a recurrence.

Therefore, as the news from this local would be similar to that of nearly all other locals whose press secretaries take advantage of these columns, which is, "Very little work, not much doing, travelling Brothers kindly keep away, many unemployed," etc., etc., we will report upon the pro and con arguments of the latter set mentioned above, which follow in this light. Although fortunately no sickness or deaths are visiting our ranks, yet how advisable it may be to consider the joint insurance plan to replace our present assessment system as a financial protection to our younger membership, inasmuch as the gray hairs are now beginning to predominate, and a few successive deaths would materially affect the financial standing of many of the members interested. Again a seemingly unanimous opinion is that with a secretary of some official capacity placed at the telephone during working hours, known to the contractors and employers, would prevent the borrowing of men and give a more equitable distribution of the work in hand.

And during busy spells the advisability of gaining help from other electrical organizations and neighboring locals.

And other arguments that would take the "Higher Ups" to answer, as; whether or not the International is becoming too autocratic, since the autonomous policy of old is gradually fading away when considering the smaller locals. The sorrowful happening to L. U. No. 20, which when organized, their work and conditions gained were given to another local. The last convention and its action in salary raising at a time when non-unionism is on the increase, without any apparent effort to organize the non-union element.

Another well founded argument, although deepseated and far fetched, is to the effect that organized labor is receding, with the cause placed to the leaders who will not allow their conditions to advance and change with the age, counting the number of internationals throughout the country, the number of conventions yearly with an ever increasing overhead to contend with, and that it has proven that an increasing overhead will be the undoing of any well founded organization.

And so much for these pro and con arguments, although of course, there are more.

It all brings to mind the address of "Felix Holt" to the working men where he states; "And every member of a union believes that the wider he can spread his union, the stronger and surer will be the effects of it." But goes on to say, "That any large body of men is likely to have more of stupidity, narrowness, and greed than of far sightedness and generosity, and that it is plain that the number that resist unfairness and injury are in danger of becoming injurious in their turn." And that's that to think about.

EMIL W. FINGER.

L. U. NO. 129, ELYRIA, OHIO

Editor:

Well, boys, this is I. W. W. (I want work), Elyria, Ohio, broadcasting. We have not been on the air in a long time, so we will start the new year with a resolution to let you hear from us occasionally. The new year finds us with all new officers installed and rolling along; some of us getting rough edges as we roll, a few days work a week on jobs here and there, while others are busy and some have no work at all. But half a loaf is better than none and helps keep Mr. Wolf at bay. I am not speaking of hard times here, as the past year has been pretty fair with quite a lot of new building, but we sure could stand a bigger program in the line of building in the coming year.

What I would like to see in these parts is a state license for every practical electrician, the same as some other states have, such as Massachusetts, New York and Delaware. It sure would cope with the situation as this is a city of many electricians, so-called; i. e., steel plant electricians and other carpet-baggers. Everywhere you do a job it is a common thing to hear the old story, "My husband can do it, he is an electrician," or "My brother can fix it." I have even found a woman who claims she never has to send for an electrician, as she can do all her own repair work as her husband works in the steel plant, and that is the way it goes here, there and all over.

We are under local inspection now and permits have to be obtained for every job, which helps some, but not much in keeping out the non-union man, as anyone can obtain a permit and do the work if he has the price and gets the work passed. There is an old saying "It's hard to please everyone," and maybe I am one of them, but a licensed mechanic means a great deal to both employer and employee.

Local Union No. 129 wishes all the Brotherhoods a happy and prosperous year and before closing I would like to give a million words of cheer to all our sick and disabled buddies in Walter Reed Hospital and all other Veterans' Bureau hospitals, especially the old 134th Division.

FRED G. BROWN.

L. U. NO. 150, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Editor:

Work is not very plentiful at present, about one-half of the local are keeping the home fires burning, by staying home and carrying in the coal and water.

We just finished up a large industrial job that the Sward Bros. of Rockford had; Brother Ray Annis was in charge of the job at the windup.

Brother Hal Shea, the light-weight pipe wrestler, must have saved his money last summer as he goes to work wearing two shirts; this is one more than the most of the Brothers own.

Brother "Big Boy" Kiplinger is still driving his 1927 Packard to work, but is going to trade it in as soon as the weather modifies a little. Kip's motto is "\$5,000 for a new Packard but not one cent for paint."

The Kordic Electric Company have most of the work in the south end of the county. I was out taking a joy ride last week and saw two jobs that their signs were not on, one of the jobs was a stone fence and the other was a one car portable garage. I should not mention this as the company might jump on their solicitor for not getting the work.

Charles Hamer, the Brother that holds high record for installing oil-burners, has just completed a \$10,000 home in the city of millionaires.

L—S— McDonald bought a suit of trick overalls last week. They or it, that is to say the overalls, have one pocket for lock nuts, one for bushings, and one for nails and straps, also a hammer strap on port and starboard side. These overalls are built for either a right or left handed man, but can be used by either. Mac looked rather chic in his new uniform for the first few days that he wore them. He hopes that they will last him until the new spring styles come out.

Brother Vernon Corley was re-elected as B. A., no opposition in the race. The boys have been well satisfied with Vern and are giving him all the support that they can.

One of our Brothers who just completed a correspondence school course in better and more forcible English, passed the remark to his buddy, that he thought Vernon was aggressive, accurate, amiable and affable in his dealing with the men and contractors.

His buddy, not so well versed in English, replied, "I don't know about that, but I do know that he is a damn good business agent."

The new theatre is finished and is having some good shows. Mr. S. H. Benty, manager of the Waukegan Electric Co., had the contract and the work was handled by Brother Rex Weekley, assisted by Brother Totterdale.

Brother S. N. Cookson is on the bank job. I was in to see him last week and he told me that one-half inch conduit didn't look any larger to him than it did to any one else.

The Central Eng. and Eqpt. Co. has the Waukegan Hotel. Mr. R. Healey, the manager, has Brother Rich Ames, our new president, handling the job.

Brother Walter Brenton has given up all hopes of finding the lost neutral, and is applying his spare time trying to find out if conduit is made of iron to make it hard to bend or to make the bends stay in it after they are made.

Brother Charles Randle, the Oriental boomer, is back from a trip to China and is in the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Washington.

RANDLE.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

After a two-year term floating about the good old U. S. A., meeting and greeting many old members and new, I have returned to the same spot where I left off. I noticed a letter from No. 349, Miami, Fla., signed by Bob Colvin as the P. S. Well, Bob, I do not expect to come down to see you for a long while unless two years hence, convention and I hope so. I hope the crowd is all well, including Frank Roche, at the Economy Electric and drifting north I say "Hello" to all the boys in No. 28. Hope every man is working, including Assistant Business Agent Bandell and Fagan.

Local No. 163 has had a fairly prosperous year with a few loafing a few weeks, and they, too, would be on the job if it wasn't for some snakes, as some say, taking the places of our men whom the B. T. C. pulled

from a 14-story building. But I still have hopes of the sight of good card men going on it again.

Oh, well, things we get easy are not so well enjoyed. (Sour apple.) Brother Barber is now located in Elizabeth, N. J. Seldom hear from him; hibernated, eh?

Local Union No. 163 conducted its annual election and officers were chosen as follows: President, Jack Parks; vice president, Charles Ransom; financial secretary, Brice MacMillen; recording secretary, A. P. Fisher; treasurer, Jack Mosley; foreman, D. Thebie; inspectors, D. Davis, and Mr. Warren; board of executives, Jack Parks, A. P. Fisher, Charles Ransom and Donald Guy; trustees, W. Fry, Jack Parks and George Kramer; business agent, Jack Mosley; press secretary, Jack Parks; city examiner, Joseph Malloy.

Now Scranton, Pa., including Brothers Dailey and Rus Swartz, I hope you are having plenty of work for everybody. Heard your ultimatum read out at meeting, but do not care to express my sentiments publicly. I only hope we can carry through like a pair of Siamese twins. Please write a line to the JOURNAL, Rusty, old trusty, and would be glad to receive a personal letter any time. Our floaters Burke, Baron, Reilly and Lynch are back in the fold from Pottsville, Pa., and Local No. 163 wishes to thank you for the good treatment they received and hope to be able to return the favor. Bill Piatt, formerly superintendent at Davis Electric Co., has embarked in the game for himself. Oh, yes, nearly forgot, but his honor took the master examination and now I have that honorable name master electrician. Brother Thos. Donohue also passed. He left us January 4, for Washington, D. C., to help his pop sell scales. Bill Bauman is still shooting trouble at Davis Electric Co. Hope he shoots a good game, for he is a pretty square shooter.

Brother Antonitis lives in Shavertown—(the sticks) and won't tell me why. I suspect he is trying to learn to stay in nights. Only 28, good looking, needs a wife.

Send all applications to press secretary. Bachie, you make me homesick when I read your letters. The wife never misses them; in fact, that is the first one she reads except mine, which is also proof read before going to press. Brother Cloughley, of No. 53, take it steady what you say about the International Officers' salaries. Stop and think about how we all want to be paid for what we know. Anyway, I believe you were only "joshing."

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask, through this letter if not too much trouble, to hear from Brothers Miller, Seattle, Wash.; Burns, of Kansas City; Griffin, of Shreveport, La.; Thompson, of Montreal, Can.; Singleton, of Atlanta, Ga.; Peterson and Scott of Atlantic City; Ollie King, of Peoria, Ill., and elsewhere, and Brother Hull, I. R., who helped Miami, Fla., to get Fo-tean dollars a day. Good luck to Bowes, Muddock, Shaffer, Wilson, and all of Local No. 349, and many thanks for the excellent care I was given while there (until February 24-27). Hacksaw here.

JACK PARKS.

L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

A word from the "Sunny South" to let our travelling Brothers who have left us for the great "open spaces" and the rest of the world know that we are still going strong. It has been a long time since we were heard from but there has not been much excitement here since the "boom" to induce anyone to write. Work is very scarce in this part of the country and most of the

boys are only working a few days a week, a great many not even that.

We held a smoker last month at the labor temple which was rather successful. It did a lot to create good fellowship amongst the Brothers and brought many of those out who do not attend the meetings. There are a great many of the Brothers whom you never see at meetings, but when there is something for nothing they are Johnny on the spot.

We had some of the International Officers with us and a few of the local contractors who gave some very interesting talks. All in all a good time was had by everyone.

"JOE."

L. U. NO. 181, UTICA, N. Y.

Editor:

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Joe Cloughley, of Local No. 53, sure started something in the November issue of our JOURNAL. More power to you, Joe.

Reading over the letters in the January issue, I see the scribes who are panning Joe sure must live in a paradise as to wages and working conditions.

Understand right now we are not opposed to an increase, but do kick at a 33 per cent one, when the law committee at the convention in Detroit stated they had conferred with Brother Bugnizet as to the increase and after giving it extensive thought and all the receipts could stand, presented a schedule in their report, but how did it come out? The I. R.'s and I. V. P.'s turned up their noses; it was poison; they said they were worth more and didn't know or care how it was to be gotten but they were going to get it. Brother Bugnizet said he had no intention of laying down if he didn't get a raise at all, and Brother Noonan said he hadn't received any resignations from any of the shouters, or words to that effect, and they both said they did not care to see a large differential in the salaries, which had a retarding effect on their salaries, which were acted on last. The list was printed one way and acted on the other—railroads for railroading.

Three thousand six hundred to four thousand eight hundred dollars is \$100 a month and over \$4 a day increase in a six day week,

with \$9 a day expense and railroad fare besides, sure makes some total—never heard of them getting it for us. Yes, we know the bunk, away from home for weeks, eating punk hash, 24 hours a day, and such.

Read Local No. 303's letter, and deep down isn't there a kick due these fellows? We believe there is. A fellow on the job and doing all he knows how to do to keep an organization and still keep or better his condition while in that position sometimes makes it imperative that they ask for help from the I. O., because, understand, they are the ones who are trying to earn a living for themselves and others. But Local No. 303 is lucky in having them over night. We generally get notice they are going to drop in at such and such an hour and they are on their way again at half after; transportation seems to be an awful hindrance—mileage, boy, mileage. Our last visit from an I. V. P. had to do with a matter involving several building trades and another local union besides ours, and he said he would let us know what was decided after he got back to Washington. Not hearing from him for nearly a month our business agent wrote a letter to the I. O., inquiring about the results, also about another matter in the same letter. That pertaining to the I. V. P. was referred to him and you ought to see the answer he sent our business agent. It was good. We now have it whispered to us that this same I. V. P. is wising up the I. R.s around this district as to his thoughts of our business agent, and, old Local No. 181, it sure looks like a "thirteen" to some of them.

Well, Brothers, all this crabbing may seem fanatic to some but there must be some reason, so, to the front, you big sixes, and pan me out. A little ether in my vacuum space may bring out in detail more reasons for all of this. As our JOURNAL is not responsible for views expressed, I hope this gets by the waste basket.

JOE WHIPPLE.

L. U. NO. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

Here we are again all ready for a new year with the same commanding forces at the helm. Brother S. B. Dunn will again



BARRACKS HOUSING EVICTED MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA. ONLY THIS FRAIL SHELTER, ERECTED BY THE UNITED MINE WORKERS, STANDS BETWEEN MINERS' FAMILIES AND THE WINTER WEATHER

Pacific & Atlantic Photo Co.

attempt to keep Local No. 196 head-on the straight and narrow path.

The weather around the New Year was chilly but it has warmed up a bit since and that helps the boys to get in some good days. Work! Ah, that menacing word! Oh, yes, it is about the same around here, just enough to keep the wolf away from the door, and there does not seem to be anything in sight as far as the linemen are concerned.

We are going to run Brother Cox as vice president on the Democratic ticket, or at least we are going to send him to the convention along with Brothers Perdue's able grunt, Weber. That's what the Democratic party needs—men like Cox and Weber. I may add another, Brother Kingsley, and to the "I don't choose to be" we have Brothers Nic Perdue, Rigsby, and Fortune. They would make a wonderful combination to beat on the Republican party, and on the Prohibition party we have men like Brother Edwards, DeCota and Dunn, another tough combination. On the Workers' ticket we have Brothers Bucholder, Thomas and Forson; a wonderful combination.

We had some blow-out after the installation of officers. We journeyed over to the Reco Hall and, oh, boy, the entertainment committee sure had some feed! Everyone was given a glass of—well, I don't know what you call it, but it was the first I had ever tasted. It must have been something out of the ordinary, because a gold filling I had in one of my teeth dropped out. I was going to make a holler but what followed was so good that I thought I had my money's worth.

SAM SASSALI.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

We observe in the January WORKER the notice of Local No. 601 concerning the passing away of Brother J. C. Adams. This brought out considerable discussion among the older members of No. 212. Jack was a former member of Local No. 212 and I believe he started on his active career in the labor movement while with us. Prior to my acquaintance with him he was a foreman for Schumann Electric Company, the only Cincinnati contractor who during those days would venture out on the larger jobs, skyscrapers as we called them then, from 14 to 25 stories high.

It was about 25 years ago when the Mercantile Library building was under construction. The electrical contract was given to Sanborn and Marsh Electric Company of Indianapolis. Through the efforts of Bill Dudley of Jenney Electric Company, Indianapolis, I secured a position as helper on this job. Glenn Smith, a brother of I. H. Smith of Devere Electric Company, Cincinnati, was in charge of the job. I went to work with a certain amount of fear as to just what physical action might be taken against me on account of this being a union job and I had never belonged to a union in my life. In a day or so that feeling was removed, as I was approached by a stern-looking but very agreeable party who was introduced to me as the business agent of Local No. 212. He had with him an application blank which I proceeded to fill out and after which he signed his name as voucher. That was the first time I had ever met or seen Jack Adams. I don't remember how long he served as our business agent, following that time, but later on he left Cincinnati and I personally never heard of him again until seeing his death notice in the WORKER.

Some may recall my reference to the above incident in my article entitled "Why Am I a Union Man?" in the WORKER of January, 1926. I refer to it at this time only to bring out my acquaintance with Brother

Adams and his activities in Local No. 212 several years ago.

It also brings to my mind many other conditions existing about that time. I can recall very well the old chair officers who were helping Brother Adams put up the struggle, which was a real honest-to-God struggle in those days.

John Foote was our able president, but in later years he drifted to the west coast and followed the trade after dropping his card.

Harry Falquet served as recording secretary. He was a good old scout and lived and died a true and loyal union man.

Jack Raymond held the financial secretary's chair and later on resigned from the organization to operate the Central Electric Company, which always was a union outfit, but after a few years came back to us and is still a member. In fact, Jack and I, at the present time, are working on the same job and both dine at the "Fay A Way," one of the most exclusive eat shops in our wonderful city. Barrett will bear me out in this statement.

William Kelley was the watchdog over our meager funds—and I want to tell you they were plenty meager. Kelley afterward became the owner of the Simplex Phone Company and is still operating same in Cincinnati.

I can also recall most of the boys who were on the Mercantile job. Some have died, some drifted away and a few are still with us.

Frank Warner's whereabouts always were mysterious but he has not been in our territory for several years. I don't know whether he is still alive or not.

George Scanlon is, I believe, in the electrical business in Indianapolis.

Thomas Higgins died several years ago while still a member of Local No. 212.

Jed Cravens also died about 15 or 18 years ago and I believe he was buried out of Local No. 481.

Mike Seibold, still one of us, must be fairly well along in years but I don't think he has reached 80 as yet. He has yet to acquire any gray hair and always steps around with the alertness of a lad in his early twenties.

Charles Anspaugh dropped from the organization some time back and has not used his tools during that time. He has been making his way as estimator in several of our fair shops.

Jack Buckley fell by the wayside, holding underpaid maintenance position in our territory but carries no card.

Art Connelly retired from the business to enter the auto game and as far as I know he is still at it.

My memory fails to serve me well enough to recall any more of the outfit on that particular job, so if any of you old fellows have been slighted, treat me gently and I will get you on the front page in the near future.

As a local union we wish to join No. 601 in extending to the family, relatives and friends of Brother John Adams our deepest sympathy over their great loss in his death.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 225, NORWICH, CONN.

Editor:

Local No. 225 of Norwich, Conn., was honored by the presence of Brother Charles D. Keaveney, International Representative of the I. B. E. W., at their last meeting of the year 1927. It being one of the most important meetings of the year, Brother Keaveney was a great help in settling troublesome matters and was indeed welcome.

Since my last letter in the WORKER the local has had the nomination, election and installation of officers for the year 1928. All officers were re-elected with the excep-

tion of the vice president which honor was tendered to Brother Wilfred LaCourse. The officers are the following:

T. Sheehan, president; W. LaCourse, vice president; C. Erickson, recording secretary; J. Nichols, financial secretary; E. Woodworth, treasurer; Robert McNeely, business agent.

Local No. 225 has finally joined the State Association of Electrical Workers, and Brother C. Erickson who was one of the delegates at their last meeting, gave a very interesting report.

Brother Wilfred LaCourse and Brother Thomas Sheehan were elected delegates to the C. L. U. and building trades.

The Norwich Central Labor Union comprising 16 local unions of organized workers, and the Building Trades Council of Norwich respectfully requested and petitioned his honor the mayor, and the honorable board of aldermen of the city of Norwich to look into the following:

In view of the fact that the taxpayers of the city of Norwich are supporting and have a monetary interest in all the departments of the city government, it would seem to us only reasonable to expect that the employees in the several departments be residents of said city of Norwich, and that any employee in any of our departments, when of age should be a registered voter, and thus share responsibility.

And if contract work of any kind is to be done for said city of Norwich, all possible efforts be made to have such contract work let to contractors who are citizens, residents and taxpayers of the city of Norwich, but if at any time outside contractors are allowed to bid on such work provision be made that the taxpayers and residents of the city of Norwich be employed on such operation, except however, where it can be shown that specialists from outside of the city are necessary in the performance of labor thereon.

And to further safeguard conditions in the city of Norwich all specification for contract work of any nature, whatever, shall specify that the prevailing rate of wages then paid the workers in all the several branches by our local contractors shall prevail.

Believing that the safeguarding of these interests is for betterment of the city of Norwich and realizing that our city government is the channel through which such remedy is secured.

WILFRED LACOURSE.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor:

Though not often heard from, Local No. 230 is still on the map. Nineteen hundred and twenty-seven was a fairly successful year with the members employed on the B. C. Electric Railway Co., all members having steady employment, but the phone employees saw fit to drop out and take up the company agreement, though quite a number of the older men are keeping their cards paid up in the I. B. E. W.

The officers for the new year have all been installed and the rank and file will consider that this performance being over it will not be necessary for them to attend any more meetings until something important crops up, like the next smoker. Better come early Brother and avoid the rush.

The inside wiremen's situation is not very satisfactory at the present time. Our energetic business agent, Brother Reid, has been making strenuous efforts to get the boys lined up and a new agreement signed up and we hope to be able to make a better report in the future.

The weather this winter has not been quite as good as usual but at that there

have been very few days when the hikers did not get in full time and not many noon hours when the horseshoe champions did not get out and do their stuff and, believe me, they are some artists. Two of them are perfect exponents of the control of mind over matter. They pitch a shoe to a point directly over the stake, where it stops for a moment and then flutters gently down for a perfect ringer.

The love light shining in the eyes of Brother Sid. Neville, a tall, handsome young hiker, who hails from Saskatchewan, is quite noticeable, so I guess "it won't be very long now."

"SHAPPY."

L. U. NO. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Editor:

Now that No. 238 has a press secretary we want you to know that we exist and just enough about us as a local to familiarize you with us. We are all to ourselves here in the western part of the state with no other electrical locals near us, and are the strongest of the local crafts. We are interested in promoting unionism through the building trades council, and in Asheville we haven't a single craft not represented in that organization. We are happy to say that members of No. 238 were among the leading officers of the building trades council at a time when the building trades were all but gone. Some of our old time electricians and a few members of the other crafts got together with the thought that it could be done, and realizing that after all what we get out of life is proportional to what we put into it. In less than eighteen months every craft is back in the building trades council, with all old questions settled, and now we are building a \$50,000 labor temple. When we can get all union men to realize what we have, then the sky is the limit, but keep it in mind what we get is proportional to what we put into life.

Last spring when the new agreements were being negotiated No. 238 found itself up against a stone wall with efforts being made by all general contractors to cut wages. We did not ask for any increase in wages but only to retain the old scale. We were the first of the local crafts to come up for an agreement to be signed, and had to lose a few days work but won out, not by force but by square dealing and with no help from the International Office. We could not get the International Office to send us a representative when we needed him. We are so located that we are out of the path and were not given the notice we should have, however, we have since our difficulty been able to get Mr. Green, president of the Federation of Labor, and one of our vice presidents to this part of the state. President Green found, as many others have, a wonder spot of the United States and a possibility of union expansion that he was surprised at.

No. 238 is not interested in using the JOURNAL to blow its horn through but to let the rest of the Brotherhood know that we are fighting fair and square for all that unionism stands for and not to fight contractors but fight with them. Here in Asheville the local crafts all try to maintain a high standard of work. You have no trouble to tell a union man's work from the other kind. We have night schools for our men and insist with as much power as possible that our helpers take every advantage of these schools. Also there are many non-union men going to these schools, who by their association with union men will become union men. We are trying to live as a Brotherhood and to get every man to be a Brother, and to go hand in hand and a

mouth shut when it will harm a Brother or the Brotherhood.

Someone has said "It's better to keep your mouth shut and have it thought that you are a fool than to open it and confirm it." I believe that if this quotation was framed and put into a prominent place in every organization we would have a lot of trouble eliminated. Union men need to have higher ideals; there are thousands who merely exist; you meet them in the streets of the city stunted and narrow chested, who just manage to keep soul and body together, who go to bed weary and hopeless.

What unionism today needs is some means of bringing a new moral tone to the working class. This is not to say the morals of the working class are gone, but industrial revolution has brought the factory with human labor supplanted with machine labor and with that the problem of maintaining the moral standard of the people. If we as union labor are to take our place and have the prestige in the industrial world, we will have to strive harder for education, and for the great mass, better moral character.

You cannot trust a man who has no character, regardless of who he is. We need more unselfish leaders, who are willing as our forefathers were to struggle and overcome difficulties, who are willing by their lives to be characters which are an example for younger generations. We have in our organizations many earnest men, but we have no organized effort among them. There is much to be done—the crude legislation that is pulled over the working man's eye, such as the matter of compensation for accidents and death. If we don't in the individual locals develop men who are capable of supporting the International Officers we are not advancing, we are slipping back. We have to be more awake than ever to combat the problems we are now facing and those to come, with a spirit of Brotherhood and higher moral standards.

Let us send men, union men, clean cut and sober, with education and character to our legislature, and with such, men unselfish, and with only one object, that of advancing life for the working man, by insisting and knowing what he is doing for true legislation that will affect working conditions and have a profound influence on the morals of the working man. Let our union stand for that and men won't keep out, they will all be in. So with this thought off my mind, and hoping I shall hear from any who are interested in this side of unionism.

WILLIAM L. WAGNER.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Every one is working here and as far as I know all are contented. And the weather is of the finest. Every month finds a few more buttons on the hats of our boys here (new ones, no old ones). Some of our delinquents have come back, but the bunch of men here who have gone without that badge of distinction, that emblem of good fellowship and a good loyal worker, are still paddling their own canoes. There are only a few of this type, but a few is too many, as it prevents the local from boasting of a 100 per cent local and that is our goal.

There seems to be a feeling here among a few of the foremen that do not belong, that the members of No. 245 are not giving them the co-operation that they do the Brother foremen. This I do not believe is true, at least has never come to my attention, for we are all employees of the same firm and it is our duty to perform the tasks set out for us and the few cases of the arguments and disputes among the men here in the last year are proof that there is harmony among the men.

We have our obstacles here like anywhere else, but to be frank with you all, my belief is that our greatest obstacle lies within our own ranks. We are our worst enemies.

Placing a local union on a business basis—first any successful business is advertised and then the product of that particular business is introduced first by circular and sample, and second, by salesmen. Business is governed by the number of satisfied customers that have tried his product and if after the product is once tried and found to be of inferior quality then sales fall and the fatal results follow.

What we lack is these salesmen, as we have no representative in the field; we have no advertising means other than the button on our hat. These men here have all tried our product at one time or other and some bitter ingredient has made of them dissatisfied customers and our sales are falling off at a rapid rate. And what we need here in Toledo is some one that can call on the trade; some one that can spare the time to see our old customers; a salesman, that believes in the product he sells and pushes it to the top. We can't expect to continue to do a cash-and-carry business; we must take our proposition to the prospect with a convincing argument and show him where we have the superior product. Until we do this we are kidding ourselves. If we could secure the services of the right kind of a salesman here for just a few weeks I believe we could sell every one working on our job here our membership. They all want it; they all know that it is the proper thing for them. They know that it is best for all concerned if all were inside. They all know that it's purely through the efforts of No. 245 that we have the conditions they now enjoy. They know that the local was instrumental in getting for them a wage scale that is by far the best within a radius of a good many miles. But yet they remain with this one faction in a body waiting to be sold and it must be done in one sale and we have no salesman to send out to them. Those of us who think enough of it to call at the office and pay our obligation continue on the list, but those who believe in the house-to-house canvass idea and are never home or have no money when you call are never considered regular customers, but if No. 245 had some one to make these calls, some one to devote a little time each week in calling on these men, if for no other reason than to spread good fellowship among them, we would stand in a better position to collect good fellowship in return.

We have no business agent here because we can't afford to pay a full-time salary of say sixty dollars a week for that office, being too small a local, but if we were to have some help on these lines for a little time from a man who is an organizer, it wouldn't be long before we could have a paid business agent, for in this vicinity there is no limit to the different little companies in smaller towns that could be organized. There are telephone men here who could be organized; there are many other different crafts of electrical work that may be affiliated in a way with the trade and could maybe made a paying local, but without a man in the field we are just kidding ourselves, and that's that.

The city men have placed so many red and green signal lights at intersections here that a stranger would think a fleet of Uncle Sam's battleships was anchored in town displaying their starboard and port lights. There's one at almost every intersection in town now and Winbrenner says that he and Haywood are splicing cable now for lines for the Dixie Highway for the farmers' lanes.

Our chief groundman, Fred Swartzwalter, is back on the job now after spending

several months at home in Latchey, Ohio, convalescing from a minor operation. And Fred did not lose his prestige; he is still the chief assisted by Clyde Williams and Eber Hazen.

On January 9 of this year Jay Swank finished his twenty-sixth year of faithful service with the Toledo Edison. Jay is still a young man and must have started his career young. By watching some of the sub-stations that are built with Jay's assistance and under the supervision of Charley Brindley, another old timer here, one would realize that their years of training have made them experts in their lines.

Sim Adkins, who has been confined to a hospital for some time, is back on the job again feeling fine and looking like his old self once more. How many of you old timers that have at one time or other worked here in Toledo, and are now scattered from here to there, that read this article each month in your WORKER and old memories reflect back to your minds of your days spent here and you wonder if so-and-so, your old buddy, still works here? If this meets the eye of anyone that wants to write to this local for such information I would be glad to answer. And the boys would be glad to hear from any of their old friends. So drop us a line. The press secretary's address is 1309 Walnut Street, Toledo, Ohio.

I hope to read in the next month's JOURNAL where the electrical workers as a whole throughout the general offices have done something toward relieving the suffering among the families of the striking coal miners. Surely there is something that could be done toward this and anything that could and will be done would be money and time well spent. It does not strike us broadside because it is too far away, but principle itself tells us that the same conditions may in time strike us and when that time comes, are we prepared to ask for the assistance of outsiders? You press secretaries who read this sit down and send in your own versions and that of your respective locals.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 256, FITCHBURG, MASS.

Editor:

Some of the boys in our local think it is high time we had a little note in our JOURNAL. I guess they must be reading the WORKER or they would not know we were off the job. Being the gent with the most time on his hands, I am elected to do the honors.

To start with, we had a good year as far as work was concerned, most of the boys were busy right up until November.

We held our election at our last meeting and the following men were elected to steer us through the coming year: Herbert Gouell, president; John Flood, vice president; John Burns, financial secretary; Thomas Clarey, recording secretary and treasurer.

If the Brothers in Local No. 256 only attend the meetings this coming year as well as they did last year, these officers will have no trouble in handling any business that may come before them. While we have only eight contractors to deal with here we are proud of the fact that we have them all signed up and going along fine. Our greatest trouble comes from some of our neighbors who come in here to work and never think of reporting before they start. Now Brothers it is not the wish of Local No. 256 to start trouble with any members of the Brotherhood, but we do insist on any Brother coming here to work reporting before starting to work.

I am sure this local will use any out-of-town Brother o. k. as long as he doesn't come in here and try to run things to suit himself. Every time we find a Brother who has failed to report he has that funny excuse, "I did

not know where to report." Brothers, it will pay you to find out. It may save you a lot of trouble later.

If all the work figured goes through this year we will have as good a year as we had last. We are looking forward to some good-sized jobs going through, but we do not look for a great rush. The cotton mills are only running a few days a week and the same can be said for the other shops in town.

Brother Charles York is still riding his old Ford, but the Brothers are looking forward to the day when the new models will be here. It is hardly safe to walk along the road with him running around in the old one. I for one hope he gets it in time for our next state convention in Pittsfield.

Brother Coty is taking dancing lessons and is a regular customer at the armory. I am sure going up to see him in a full dress suit at the police ball this week, as I think it will be worth the price.

THOMAS M. CLAREY,
Secretary Local No. 256.

L. U. NO. 261, NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

Entering upon the New Year, L. U. No. 261 desires to express our sincere thanks to our Brothers throughout the I. B. E. W. for their co-operation during the past year, especially at our time of great need when on strike for a living wage, and we extend our best wishes for a very successful New Year to all, and let it be assured that such help has been appreciated, and we look forward with confidence for a continuance of same.

It is safe to say the history of the past year, like that of many that have gone before, has been a record of mingled joy in the administration of No. 261. Some trials we had, undoubtedly, perhaps at times darkened our efforts, but it made us plunge harder in our attempts to sign up more shops in New York, but prospects are good, and we can find fault, too, and can see failures in our way, and we turn from the past to gaze into the future.

We cannot tell what is in store for No. 261 during the coming year, and I say, let the merciful Providence draw down an impenetrable veil that may hang over us and lift the curtain fold by fold. What would it mean to No. 261 if the map of our troubles was unrolled before us, and we could see the many obstacles that may be placed in our path during this coming year? We perhaps would glide over the pleasures with indifference and fix our imagination on dangers and pitfalls, that may be set for us, or marked on the diagram of our existence. We would sure extenuate and make little of life's pleasures. With the terrible foreboding we would approach the crisis, forgetting the chance of victory in the dread of defeat. But No. 261 is spared the knowledge and we go on with courage, and with confidence to meet whatever may fall to our lot. We have deep trust in the I. B. E. W. We know that "all things work together for the good of them that have confidence in the I. B. E. W."

The past has taught us our weakness, we face the future with hope and trust in the power of the good and helping hand of the I. B. E. W., and our good resolutions to labor more faithfully in the future.

M. J. BUTLER.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

I thought my December letter would be my last, but here I am again.

The weather is lovely and everybody seems happy. Yep, even me. Some birds twitter sorely, but they are in the minority, while others chirp their praises loudly, and

they are in the majority. After perusing what my poison pencil scribbles, they have a reason, I guess; probably are poor composers of letters, for they all side step the P. S. job; while the others I put down as jealous of my position. Believe me, if I do say it, the buttons are all still upon my vest, and I haven't had a decent chest expansion since I got scared watching one of these here Kansas cyclones, which incidentally put me in a position of a decent income. I threw a gaff in my last letter and I hope it will be remembered. Now I am in a good way of throwing another. It's horrible, yea, verily so, the way some hombres kick over the traces. But I kick, too, at some things I see in print. We all kick and will continue to do so ad infinitum. I guess that's it, so I am kicking over now.

First I will commend Locals No. 288 and No. 347 for breaking out of their shells. I hope the shells are broken so bad it will be impossible for them to crawl back into, for letters from these locals, as well as others, interest me considerable. Brothers Burrows and Haffa should be kept upon the job. Throw some bouquets to these boys.

Now to the main issue at hand. Ten cents more per capita seems to have gotten under some tender skins. \$1.20 more per year, and in 20 years it amounts to \$24. Who will miss \$24 in 20 years, when one is unable to work at the age of 65 and gets \$40 per month? Who would not go without 10 cents worth of cigars per month to help a good cause along? There certainly are some who at that age would not need this \$40 a month, while others who are unfortunate would be glad to be in a position to have this income coming their way. Perk up, Brothers, you lose that much in one night in a crap game, so why kick? You give it for a good cause. Anything where a person has a chance, and a good one, on receiving full value on an investment is well worth contributing to. Every one in the Brotherhood has the right to read the convention reports and, believe me, they are worth while reading.

This brings me to the report of Vice President H. H. Broach regarding L. U. No. 3. The money spent in this case was a good investment for the Brotherhood at large. If every member reads this, there probably would be no mention of hotel chair polishers. Our International Officers do just as much good in small localities as in the large. If you want service you will have to pay for it. It is just as much for us to want L. U. No. 3 to help us as they are to want us to help them through the I. O. If there are only 200 members in one district, that is in need of help, it is well to remember that the district of No. 3, with its 5,000 or more members, is behind you. Bull? Not at all. Figure it out for yourself. Where one district contributes only \$20 for 200 members one comes through with \$500, then why kick because the convention, to which you one and all sent your delegates, decided to add to salaries of the international officials? Probably your own delegates voted for it. Whether they did or not, makes no difference, to my mind, to which I have a right, and I am expressing it. The whole matter was perfectly open and above board and all right. So that's that.

Brother Linder, of L. U. No. 20, expresses my views exactly and sooner or later we will come to that. There will be no more jurisdictional disputes. We will be known as the name of our organization implies, namely, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. At present our organization is split wide apart and as long as this goes on we will continue as we are. No one man is going to do another's work unless he knows something about that line. It would

be just as reasonable to expect a carpenter to hire out as a bricklayer or a sheet metal worker as a plumber. There should be no distinction as inside and outside. In mixed locals one does not see a lineman do inside work or a narrow back hike poles. As Brother Linder says, it would eliminate disputes. As it is L. U. No. 20 had a yelp coming which would have been avoided, if both factions had been merged. I am strong for this electrical worker proposition and each man stick to his own particular line while connected with the Brotherhood, with the option of a transfer to some other line if he can pass the examination.

Now I am going to jump on the membership of No. 271. We have a resolution in force which has been voted upon and passed, and I am sure every one knew its import. This resolution becomes effective anytime our benefit funds fall below a certain figure, and automatically stops when they are built up again. Some Brothers have a whole-some knack of not getting sick, thereby losing the right to any benefit whatever, while others are very unfortunate in receiving some of the same. I do not believe there is a human being living who would love to get sick just to receive one whole dollar a day, when he can draw \$8 for eight hours work. It's too bad that some who kick don't get sick so they can get back the \$12 dollars a year they invest at the rate of \$1 a day for 12 days and lose a little better than eighty some odd dollars. For the benefit of those who are kicking here are some figures from Brother Cupples' report of benefits paid out since January 1, 1927: Sick benefits, \$293; flowers to funerals and sick, \$97; meals to visiting members, \$21.60; donations, \$18.75, plus one loan of \$15; total, \$445.35. Assessments started in April at \$1 per member per month. The assessments fell far short of meeting the above. Figure this out, and for more information I suggest those interested would write Brother Cupples. He is ready to meet the demand, for he has several copies of this report ready.

Our WORKER being a sort of public magazine, it is not for me to publish what our total liability and assets are but that information is at hand when our trustees make their report.

We went through our regular election. All officers have been re-elected, with two exceptions, so we are set for another year.

Brother Orvil Williams had bad luck with his entire family quarantined. He lost his wife, and shortly after fell off a pole which resulted in some injuries to him. Our sympathies are with the Brother. This small item should make the assessment kicker sit up and take notice, and thank their guiding angel for being on the job. Brother Burke is on the sick list, too. He is able to get about now but unable to work.

We have not seen Brother Rall for some time and sincerely hope he is doing well.

Before winding up will say that our I. S. is doing wonderfully with our magazine. It seems to get better with each issue.

Now for a smile as seen in a regular. "We have a new baby at our house," said little Rastus Close, "an' they named it lectricity, cause it came from Dinah-Mose."

CHAS. F. FROHNE.

L. U. NO. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Editor:

We are now living in a new year, with newly-elected officers, and we should get behind them and support them in every way possible, and make this a successful 1928.

Brother A. D. Carney was re-elected as B. A. and Brother C. W. Spracker, president; C. Kennedy as recording secretary and

I still retain my same old job, as press secretary.

The WORKER is a great help to me, and it should be to all members. I find a lot of interesting subjects to read, and I think we should all read the WORKER.

It sure is cold in West Virginia, and the fire feels good, and there are quite a few of the boys who haven't anything else to do but sit by the fire, as work is pretty scarce, but we are expecting things to be better later.

I notice L. U. No. 53 is writing some good dope. There is a lot of truth in that. Insurance is all right, but we can not live on it, and we are not dead, yet. What we want is the betterment of our conditions now, and then we will be in better shape to handle insurance. We realize it is a great thing for the I. O. but I believe if they would spend a little more money organizing the local unions would be much better off. We could be making better wages and that would be a big inducement for the non-union man. I have noticed in quite a few instances, if you are successful in getting an I. R. they are in and out the same day, and won't take time to be of much good to the local union.

I notice that some of the International Officers have signed agreements with the majority of the large construction companies, and I believe we could have the same if our I. O. would look after our interests and have our welfare at heart. The L. U. would feel much better toward the I. O. I could mention cases where the larger construction companies have remarked that your I. O. won't do anything for you. And for what reason? Of course that leaves us in an embarrassing position.

H. F. EDWARDS.

L. U. NO. 340, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

Just a brief letter to advise the Brothers of the progress being made by Local No. 340. At our last regular meeting we elected a complete new set of officers for the new term; at our next meeting, January 11, we will install the new officers and will then hold our annual banquet for the out-going officers.

Brother G. E. Funkhouser is our new president; L. C. Myrick, financial secretary, and J. W. Carrico, recording secretary.

In starting out the new year we have put on a 60-day drive for new members and believe me we have some field to work in about Mare Island. Six new men came to work without cards, three of these men were from Bremerton, Wash., two from Honolulu and one from San Francisco. On approaching five of these men we landed four of them and we only have about 35 more to visit. Brother C. E. Reed and myself are on the organizing committee at a salary of nothing per month.

I want to say a word regarding our paid organizers, while I am on this subject. Before the convention last August in Detroit, Local No. 180 had an organizer meet with us on an average of once a month but since their salaries were raised \$800 per year at the August convention, we out west here have been wondering if they had recovered and returned from the convention.

We need an organizer here very badly for at least two months about Mare Island alone and the conditions are well-known, but think as you may. Organized labor has finished their annual struggle for a wage increase and won over the good will of the administration, who granted the electrical force one cent per hour or eight cents per day.

The work on the new submarine, V-6, is progressing nicely and the ways are well under construction for the new cruiser, No. 29.

Conditions in this section are just about

holding their own, some new buildings soon to be started, while conditions about the bay, we learn, are very quiet.

J. W. CARRICO.

L. U. NO. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

It's been some time since Local No. 354 has "busted" out in print and I guess I'm the cause of it all; my complex is being able to think of a lot of interesting things to tell the Brotherhood right after the WORKER goes to press and then forgetting them before the next issue. As some one has observed, "The snappiest comebacks occur to one just a half hour after you've had an argument with a traffic cop."

While a very small part of our membership is working I believe we are in better shape for the coming year than at any time since 1918, as our membership is more closely allied with the movement and more active than ever before. Through the efforts of various organizations we have just seen a rigid conduit ordinance enacted, taking effect on the first of the year. In the same ordinance they put some much-needed bars to restrict the licenses of capable business men and incidentally weed out the unscrupulous "fly-by-night" curbstoner, through a reasonably high bond. Only people who intend to stick with the business are making applications this year. Some time ago some brilliant general contractor discovered that he could pick up a \$4 a day cub, present him with a half year's license and square him for his material and then work the poor devil 18 hours a day for the glory of being a contractor. Of course, when the general contractor got through with the kid on the job he had made for him, the uptown shops found themselves confronted with just one more cut-throat competitor who figured that he was born to prove that wiring can be put in at 85 cents per outlet.

Last year we had some 85 licensed contractors in a town of 120,000, that included every refrigerator and oil burner agency in town. On top of that we have a great many who get by on small jobs without any license. I know of one who has been contracting since 1918 and has never had a license. I don't profess to know how he does it, but he does.

We are in hopes that this change will benefit every one who is really interested and raise the standard of wiring and also the standard of safety. We can only wait and see.

There is some work being figured but the money is tight, so we don't know of anything that is sure to go through. In the meantime, most of our gang are working for the well-known firm of "Street & Walker" as paving inspectors. 'Sall for now.

PYNX.

L. U. NO. 362, SARASOTA, FLA.

Editor:

Yes, sir; here's an article from No. 362 of Sarasota, Fla., for publication in our official organ, which in my opinion is as good, if not better than any publication of its kind printed.

Now ooze this in, and all the Brothers in North America, the United States, especially, scan every circus carefully, and if a circus bears the name of Ringling Bros., and Barnum and Bailey, kindly remember that said circus was quartered in Sarasota, Fla., in buildings that were built by John Ringling and paid for by same party.

Now 'tis true they claim that the circus is only a meal ticket for John, it is also a fact that John does not depend upon the capitalists for his show patronage. Figuring the high percentage of union labor in this little old United States, it is very evident that he

last year picked up, as near as I can figure, 40 per cent of his earnings from union labor. A certain amount of said earnings were undoubtedly used to construct his winter quarters, the housing of animals in buildings that were built by non-union labor.

The animals are not responsible for their being disgraced by having to live in such buildings, but the union man that contributes to the support of the disgraced animals and the circus, of course, would have a guilty conscience. Then to avoid having a guilty feeling you may as well say, oh, well; I will take the kiddies and buy a gang of peanuts, then eat part of the peanuts, then go to a good comedy movie show, after coming out of the movie eat the remaining peanuts. That will have the desired effects.

The Building Trades Council of this city has made all possible efforts to persuade John Ringling to use union labor on his work, but it is yet ratty.

Organizer Dickison has spent several weeks here trying to come to some amicable adjustment. He is to be commended for his efforts in this trouble and the plumbers are proud of him.

Organizer Hertig, of the painters, has also made extreme efforts to gain a point. But he got no place.

Organizer Fitzpatrick, of the ironworkers, has made several trips in here and has worked very hard to bring about an adjustment, with no success.

Organizer Adams, of the carpenters, having camped here on various dates, fumed and foamed around here trying to stir up something that may gain a point, but he got no place.

Organizer and Vice President Hull came to the rescue and got as far as Tampa. He became very sick there and had to go to his home in New Orleans.

A. B. Grout, of Tampa, who is a very able labor leader, has also taken his turn at a settlement; he being at the head of several organizations ordinarily could do a little good, but he got no place, as the other men did.

Our honorable mayor had a little conflagration with John. As our mayor has always had a kind feeling toward us, we felt that a little pull from the mayor wouldn't hurt any. He met with the same results as the other peacemakers.

The writer has held several conferences along with other labor leaders, and the result would always be to the effect that there would be nothing accomplished.

I suppose you readers wonder why all the bellyakin', but it's this; this work consists of a huge building to be named the John and Mabel Art Museum, a Ritz Carlton hotel which is supposed to cost \$3,000,000 (this building is about 40 per cent completed). As this is the only work going on in this territory we are wishing we had our share of it. The winter quarters is completed but not to our satisfaction.

Now, if there are any Brother members thinking of heading this way, just read this again, and don't come.

JACK MORGAN.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

Here is a timely thought (you surely must have noticed it), can we not have the columns of our JOURNAL more constructive, helpful and much more representative? There are bigger things worrying locals (and members) more so than relativity, the diagnoses of an atom (and an armful of other nonsense). A contributor in last issue takes a whole column or two trying to "sell" us a theatre when most of "the boys" are running on credit gas, or hoping

for the next "hot-dog." Press secretaries' space should and could readily make our JOURNAL an outstanding periodical by each stating a few general answers to commonly asked questions such as, say: weather, work, how many "on the boards," outlook, local promotion work which proved successful, etc. A continent-wide representative statement each month like that would create a surprising demand for our JOURNAL, even outside the craft. And you will notice so many locals are not (and have never) contributed a word of enlightenment on conditions toward the JOURNAL readers scattered all over North America, particularly from the bigger towns, and up Canada way. Toronto has billions of dollars going into big new buildings right now. Let us know what is going on; less poetry and fiction, and fewer "crying towels."

I got a call lately to a duplex house-owner wanted porch light arranged so that either tenant could use it, on his own meter independent of the other tenant. And on another occasion, a three-way to a garage—with owner wanting a receptacle out in garage without much extra wiring. How many of you could give me a sketch, or little diagram, of above jobs? How many of you Brothers, would like to have such "odd-job hook-ups" appear regularly in our JOURNAL, (two or three a month)? Let's all get together on this. There are thousands of other such "odd-job hook-ups" which you conquered, so pass along the helpful dope on it to other Brothers (probably stuck on the same thing) through our JOURNAL.

In concluding let us not be unmindful that while organization promotion is commendable, yet I believe too many locals are gradually being orphaned through too little thought or effort toward membership welfare. Fortunately my local (No. 369) has a fighting bunch of officers, and a business agent second to none—L. C. Kaelin. They are winning a hard battle here, and sure will make us masters of the situation here before long, and while Kaelin is a great organization man yet he is a greater membership man—he just keeps himself busier than a cat on a tin roof for our welfare.

No organization can hope to be bigger or greater than its own earning-power, or assets (in any degree of influence or prosperity), and I. B. E. W. assets truly are its members. There is your problem! All being done toward building calibre into those assets toward developing an increased capability in each member so that his greater earning power may strengthen and reflect credit and prestige on his organization? The stability of the latter is entirely dependent upon the former; much more than many of you realize. We can't be at a standstill, self-satisfied. No! We either are going ahead, progressing toward a nation-wide 100 per cent control of our craft (which is not impossible), or we are retrogressing into oblivion. And these few kind thoughts are not intended solely for entertainment but exclusively in the hope that they may draw a whole lot of really big action men out of their shells.

MYRUME J. ELLARD.

L. U. NO. 371, MONESSEN, PA.

Editor:

Here we are, Brothers, just to disprove the old saying: "There's nothing new under the sun." Now you have it, a letter from Local No. 371. I am "rawther" new in this press secretary business and from early impressions my belief is that for a non-salaried office it will compare favorably with gum chewing or wife-beating. But I am thankful to the Brothers of L. U. No. 371 for their good taste in electing me unanimously. An

evident fact they are willing to assume some load.

I wish I could say we are all working and doing well, but I am told that untruths are not permitted in these columns.

Our local at its last meeting did itself proud. With the fine help of Brother Sutherland and his aides we were treated to eats which were all to the joyful and I am sure a repeat would not be frowned upon. A clause in our ritual: "Remember we are assembled not for the promotion of individual interests but for the general welfare of the union." Fine! Don't you all think so? I'll try to write better next time.

H. G. AUSTIN.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Here is a chance to make use of one of my Christmas presents, a new desk given to me by my frau. The other present adorns my Adam's apple.

This letter is being written under difficulties as friend baby is nigh and just broke some of the fruit on the Christmas tree. Last Tuesday night we held our election of officers and, oh, what a battle! We had elected all officers when some Brother discovered an illegal vote had been cast, and the election was declared null and void. A new election was held the same night and Steve Dalton, who was elected president on the first ballot by one vote, was defeated on the second ballot by two votes. Steve said he had a feeling of to be or not to be, and the night after election I met Steve going home with a copy of "If I were King."

Walter Dance will be chairman next year, supported by Harry Frye as vice president, Harold Oliver as financial secretary, Erif Hagfeldt as treasurer, myself as recording secretary, Harold Murphy as trustee, Bill Mace and Frank Connell on the executive board, and Jim Getchell and Ben Sheridan as inspectors. A sweet aggregation that would adorn any local union with grace.

We have had an epidemic of fires in our city, destroying three schools and a theatre and damaging two apartment houses. The experts attributed these fires to crossed wires, but this week a sixteen-year-old boy confessed to setting the fires. Many of the buildings were wired in knob and tube and were in poor shape. When they are reconstructed the inspectors will insist they be done with rigid conduit.

Work started to slump the week before Christmas and we do not look forward to any amount of work until late spring. The Lynn Gas and Electric Company will do some work this year. They intend to replace the old power house with a new one, but the foundation hasn't started yet.

Nineteen twenty-eight will start with a new vice president in this district, and it behooves all local unions to give him their whole-hearted support, and not put the rap on him before he gets started. The only way an officer can function, either local or international, is when the members are supporting him. I have always found Jack Fennell a conscientious worker, and he deserves all the support you can give him. Organizer Keaveney visits our local often and is of great assistance to us when we strike a knotty problem. Here's hoping we will meet our International Officers Fennell, Keaveney and Kelly many times during the coming year.

EDWARD A. MCINERNEY.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, medium size.



\$1

L. U. NO. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

The following officers were elected by Local Union No. 427, to serve for the year 1928:

President, Carl Meidel; vice president, T. S. England; recording secretary, Howard A. Kuster; financial secretary, William Murphey; first inspector, Joe Miller; second inspector, E. C. Dill; foreman, E. Johnson; trustee, Karl Bitschenauer; executive board, Karl Bitschenauer, J. Meidel, O. R. Evans; delegate state conference, William Murphey; delegates federation of labor, J. C. Johnston, O. R. Evans; business agent, J. C. Johnston.

SCRIBE.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CANADA

Editor:

Allow me to introduce myself as the new press secretary for Local No. 435 and to extend to you and your staff and our sister locals the compliments of the season and our best wishes for plenty of work and good conditions for the coming year.

It is strange that we should have to wish for work in our boasted state of civilization. Surely if a man is willing to work he should be supplied with plenty to do.

This naturally leads to a discussion of seasonal employment. Winnipeg's geographical location makes this condition acute and this is the time of the year when so many of our members are faced with the prospect of a lay-off. Our building trades' council is making a strong effort to educate the public along these lines, and with some success.

The myth that building activity must be governed by the thermometer has definitely been exploded. Building activities in Winnipeg at the time of writing prove that concrete can be poured in below zero weather.

Quoting from a circular sent out by the Portland Cement Association, winter building means:

1. "The individual who plans a home or store or garage enjoys earlier completion and occupancy, avoids summer scarcity of labor and materials and brings closer the day when he pays rent only to himself."
2. "The contractor reduces overhead, keeps his crews intact, and pays only normal wages, thereby earning a uniform rate of profit."
3. "The builder of large office and apartment buildings meets the spring demand for new quarters and hastens the receipt of tangible returns on capital invested."
4. "Labor benefits by all year employment yielding a steady income and by elimination of the need of a secondary trade."
5. "Municipalities and other governmental groups proceed with improvements on an uninterrupted schedule and thereby stabilize local business."
6. "General business profits in that money which would otherwise remain idle, continues in circulation and the buying power of individuals is maintained."

To sum up. The owner benefits by getting occupation of his building earlier and does not run the risk of construction delays due to scarcity of material or labor, and all these benefits come to him without increase in cost or sacrifice of quality or workmanship.

The contractor benefits by the even distribution of overhead and profits over the twelve months of the year and by being able to keep his personnel intact.

Labor benefits by steadier employment.

The butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker benefit because the buying power of thousands does not drop. Business

depression always follows a building slump. Big business is beginning to realize that surplus goods can't be sold if the workers lack the buying power and winter construction is one step toward keeping this buying power up.

C. R. ROBERTS.

Pollard Gone—Never to be Forgotten

Resolution adopted January 11, 1928, by Atlanta Federation of Trades:

After many months of illness he succumbed to a malady from which the best in medical science could effect no cure. He was removed from the field of his activities by inexorable fate in the prime of life and at the height of his usefulness to the trades union movement whose cause he served so well and so effectively.

In his passing the labor movement loses a staunch and fearless fighter who was ever ready to stand by the principles of the American Federation of Labor and who defended them as ardently as earnest purpose and convincing logic in discussion made him capable of; and

"Whereas in his demise his wife has lost



WILLIAM POLLARD
Builder of Men

a loving husband, his father a dutiful son, his brothers a good pal, and we a splendid co-worker, a loyal friend and a boon companion; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Atlanta Federation of Trades in regular meeting assembled, That we convey to the members of Brother Pollard's family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and voice the hope that the knowledge that we, too, share their grief in our common bereavement may comfort them in their sorrow; and be it further

"Resolved, That the charter of The Atlanta Federation of Trades be draped for thirty days in memory of Brother Pollard, that we stand in silence for one minute as a last tribute to him; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the family of Brother Pollard and to the press.

CARL KARSTON,
J. S. HUGHES,
WM. STRAUSS.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Editor:

Here I come—

Tired and worn and weary,
Out of the musty ink, sir,
So grimy I can't think, sir,
And I'll likely raise a stink, sir—
Another press secretary.

Or, as one might say, I'm the final result, the evidence or the finished article—that's not meant as a slam at anyone's nationality, 'cause I'm not Finish, not even inclined to be, but I am the final result of a certain part of the election that was held the other night, of which I will tell you as soon as I get through making us two newspaper men acquainted. And this letter is evidence that I am the new press secretary, and I don't want you to mix it up with those you are throwing in the waste basket. Being the new secretary, I can talk plainly and write poetry and all that stuff and get away with it, 'cause I ain't supposed to know no better. Well, I certainly am glad to know you, and any time you're around this way and call me up, I know a good dog-wagon and I want to take you out to lunch. P. S. (not meaning press secretary, but Plee Snotice). Be sure to have two fifty-cent pieces. That's not Scotch, but plain English.

There are two things to the press secretary's advantage when he falls heir to the pen at the regularly held election, viz.: First the introduction and next the report of the election, all of which helps to eat up valuable space.

Speaking of the election, I promised to give you a report. We held our election the night of January 4, one week late on account of the holidays coming so close together this year, and it would sort of give the fellows time to straighten up, so it came a little late and we took it as a sort of antidote, or maybe it was a hang-over, I don't know which. Anyway, we had the election, that's all there is to it; we had it.

This election was a little out of the ordinary as elections generally run in this section of West Virginia. That is, no shooting or caressing one another with sections of lead pipe and such. In fact, everyone seemed to be more or less normal that night, if not more so. Those running for office didn't seem to be any more enthused than those wanting to be elected. It really seemed as though declining nominations was more the vogue than voting. You know how it is among good fellows, Mr. Editor, some fellows have split voices. "I decline the nomination—make me take it." And then are just aching for the office. I don't mean our fellows in particular, but it's the same in all walks of life, be it for mayor or dog-catcher, or press secretary. But in spite of the aches, pains and declinations, we finally got all prescriptions filled—I mean all positions filled, though it looked like we were going aground in the fog by the time we got to broadcasting for delegates and committees. In fact, when we got to B. T. C. with five nominees on the list, seven Brothers got up and declined in unison, giving us something over 100 per cent perfect, and we almost had to make it compulsory. But such old reliables as Brothers Ross Miller, Waldo, Tomm Moore and Bill Angle, and others, came to the rescue and we finally made the grade.

Speaking of others, there was old Long Bill Hennessey. Bill's a good scout and was built to fit our narrow streets, as it were. (Don't tell anyone, but I was with Bill one day in the spring when he bought a new straw hat, and on his way down street a breeze blew it off, and by the time it hit the ground and Bill picked it up it was out of style). Well, on account of Bill's linear footage, we double him back every now and

then and slip him another office or commitment, 'till now old "Rip Saw" holds about as many offices as the Kanawha National Bank Building.

Then there were the fellows that go to help make up the fish pond—you know, I mean the 'quarium—the home guards, those that think you can't hold lodge without 'em. (I wish we had more of them). Well, we made Brother Courtney Miller president and we gave him Buck Abbott as a running mate, and all I got to say is, me being a guy about the same size as Courtney Miller, I'd like to have a running mate about the same build as Buck. And that's all I'm going to say on that score, cause if I get as enthused on Buck Abbott as I did on Bill Hennessey I might go around with a lame back or a lame duck or something.

Then came the two secretaries, and the boys 'lowed as the offices wasn't of no importance they'd just hold Brother Geene and Keck over 'til the next term of court as financial and recording secretaries, respectively, and, I hope, respectfully. Brother Nelson was our treasurer last year, and as no one knows where he keeps his chest of gold, we had to admit that Oscar held the brass ring, so we gave him a free ride for 1928. We needn't be scared there, though, 'cause Oscar can always account for his money. Of course, I don't know whether he can account for the local's money or not, but he can always account for his money. Nathan Goldfarb refused to take anything but first inspector, and incidentally, he refused to give it up. Nate said he didn't mind taking the "pass word," but the other lodge he belonged to didn't approve of his "givink" anything—while conscious; so we let it go at that when Bill "Rip Saw" Hennessey said he would take care of the other side of the hall as second inspector. Bill Angle swore, in fact Bill cursed, when he found how damn popular he was, that he'd take care of the main gate, and vowed and declared that "No man, without the proper credentials, or not properly vouched for, would pass through this door, no sir—not over my dead body."

Then, as I said before, they issued twelve months sentences to the crew in general as delegates and committees, trustees, executive board, etc., et cetera, and so forth, and so on. Then, to add inflammation to proud flesh, through a bunk formality they call election, they presented me, or rather us, the writer, the office and title of press secretary. Therefore, Mr. Editor, as a doomed and innocent man's only comeback is revenge, all I can say is, like the king, the king's fool can do no wrong. I know a thousand and one press secretaries will say "Why didn't you decline?" I'll tell you why I didn't decline—I knew they would accept it.

So, Mr. Editor, I don't care whether you like it or not, I'm out to break all records, and that is to have two letters from 466 on successive months.

Now that we're on the new year, instead of turning over a new leaf, I'll just say I'm sorry and continue whacking away at the Ten Commandments as usual. So here you go for thirty days rest, and here's hoping that your holidays were not all hollow days, and that you at least tuned in on Tom and Jerry once before the static broke you down.

Yours 'till heterodynes,

BOB KECK.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Brothers, we have what you call a union city administration. The mayor and vice mayor or fire and police commissioner and all city commissioners are for union labor.

Sam Jackson, our new commissioner of public utilities of the city of Memphis, is

giving the electrical workers of Memphis the uttermost co-operation in the cause. All electrical inspectors of the city of Memphis belong to the I. B. E. W., Local Union No. 474. Also two members of the city examining board are members of L. U. No. 474.

Our vice mayor (or fire and police commissioner), Judge Cliff Davis, has also promised us his co-operation in his department of fire alarm and police telephones.

There is a little work going on here, the Orpheum Theatre, "Mother Bell" addition, three stories to main exchange, and a big warehouse. The rest of the work is very small. About 30 to 35 men on the waiting list.

Brothers, have you been reading the WORKER? I have been reading what Brother Jos. Cloughley, of L. U. No. 53, Kansas City, Mo., says and he sure has been hitting the nail on the head.

We had an International Officer go through Memphis about 10 days ago. Called the business agent up and asked him to come to the hotel. The business agent asked him to stop off here on his way back home, but I guess he has passed us up. They don't care so long as they get theirs. We never see an International Officer unless we send for one.

I am for Brother Cloughley stronger than horse radish. No wonder the new Brother joins the local union and stays in for a course of four to eight months and then drops out, pays dues and gets nothing for it!

I have a list of members who do not get the WORKER. Some one is falling down on their job, either the I. O. or the local secretaries, or the Brothers by not giving the secretary their correct addresses. But here they are as follows:

Brother R. S. Smith, 3443 Bowen Ave., Memphis; Brother A. E. Dean, 509 Lucy Ave., Memphis; Brother E. W. Hildebrand, 1263 Mississippi Blvd., Memphis; Brother J. C. Carter, 1019 Madison Ave., Memphis; Brother O'Neal Mattox, 1019 Madison Ave., Memphis; Brother Fred Docosta, 699 E. Trigg St., Memphis; Brother C. D. Parker, 3086 Towns St., Memphis; Brother Glenn Liles, 3203 King Ave., Memphis; Brother C. G. Johns, 444 Linden Ave., Memphis.

C. V. SLAUKER.

L. U. NO. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor:

It has been many months since the WORKER carried a letter from this local union. Why not give the Brotherhood a surprise as well as a little information at the same time? Milwaukee has been up and coming strong during the past six years. Let me mention here, Brothers, that this was not due to the activities of our International Officers in this particular territory. It has been entirely due to the determined and progressive activities of our own building trades organizations. The result is that we have raised our standards of wages and working conditions from a very low level to a reasonably respectable level and at the same time we have kept our relations with the I. O. in what might be called a cordial state. All of which goes to show that various locals and communities must make their own conditions with only an occasional visit by an I. V. P. International Officers' jobs are to keep and promote harmony among allied building crafts and if necessary whip an occasional insurgent craft into line through the building trades department of the A. F. of L. The main job of the I. O., however, is to develop international policies, look after the general interests of its various locals and in doing this it must frequently whip insurgent locals of the Brotherhood into line.

Getting back to Milwaukee and Wisconsin, it might be interesting to note that we have

just come through what might be called a remarkable year in the building industry. According to a survey completed by S. W. Strauss and Company, only nine states of the 48 have had a greater volume of building construction than Wisconsin. Wisconsin's gain in 1927 as over 1926 was 9 per cent. Milwaukee, according to this same survey, had an increase of 13 per cent over the same period. We believe this is a pretty good showing in view of what the industry in general did throughout the United States.

Saturday night, January 29, I happened to tune in the old radio on KDKA right in the middle of an address being delivered by Secretary of Labor Davis to the veterans of the Westinghouse corporation, who were assembled at their annual banquet.

One of the things that Mr. Davis called our attention to was the remarkable achievement of keeping so many aged men engaged in production in one single organization. In the next breath the secretary of labor lauded these veterans for making it possible for the farmer to work longer hours simply because he had an electric light in his stables. Then he also mentioned the fact that the electrical industry, of which these veterans are a part, is removing the burdens from the backs of men and, in effect, they are making it possible for one man to do the work of many men by the use of machinery driven by the electric motor and other electrical devices. Mr. Davis, however, did not mention to what extent he was studying this situation with a view to relieving the unemployment brought about by this mass production of which the electrical industry is such a great and important factor. On the contrary, Mr. Davis said that inasmuch as he has been successful in the administration of the department of labor for several years without a congressional investigation, he would see to it that he goes out of office at the end of his present term as secretary of labor with a clean record and no congressional investigation against him. In other words, much cannot be expected of the secretary as regards unemployment.

I have come to the conclusion that all men who become veterans in any organization should be pensioned immediately and retired from production activities and their jobs be given to other and younger men. That, I believe, would to some extent relieve the unemployment situation. If every large organization in the country would adopt a similar program the result would be all the greater. What matters a few millions less in dividends to stockholders to me? Nothing.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Don't anybody faint or be surprised on account of this letter from Local No. 500. No doubt some of you have even forgotten there was such a thing as Local No. 500. I guess I spoke out of turn last meeting night when I said something about a letter in the WORKER, for our president, Brother Roy Whitaker, immediately appointed me press secretary and told me if there was not a letter in the next issue it was nobody's fault but my own. So here goes nothing.

I have never talked to one of the Brothers who doesn't read the WORKER from cover to cover every month. They are all talking about the exceptionally good stuff in the January number. Pour it on them, Brothers, that's the way we like to hear you talk. The cartoon of "Old Ma Bell" fits her to a tee.

Our new contract went into effect a short time back and I think all the Brothers are pretty well satisfied with it. Local No. 500 as some of you know, is a mixed local, made up mostly of employees of the San Antonio

Public Service Company and having contracts with that company only. We have a few members, however, who do not work for them.

Some time back I noticed a letter in the WORKER suggesting that the different locals drop a few words from time to time with regard to working conditions in their respective localities, so I am going to try to outline briefly the working conditions and wage scales of our present contract.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., with one hour for lunch.

Overtime rates are as follows: On week days the first four hours from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. paid at the rate of time and one-half, the remaining eleven hours at the rate of double time. On Sundays and holidays, from 12 midnight to 8 a. m., paid at the rate of double time. First four hours of work between 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. paid at the rate of double time, balance to 9 p. m., time and one-half.

Holidays shall include the following days: New Year's Day, San Jacinto Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Whenever any of the above days falls on Sunday, the following Monday shall be considered a holiday.

The following is a list of wage scale: Cable splicers, \$8.50; line foremen, \$8.25; electrician foremen, \$8.50; linemen, \$7.50; electricians, \$7.75; meter men, \$7.50; meter testers, \$7.50; trouble men, \$7.50; all helpers (first 6 months), \$3.50; linemen helpers (after six months), \$4.50; electrician helpers (after six months), \$4.75; tire service men, \$6.75; street light maintenance men, \$4.50; pole foremen, \$7.50; plant engineers, \$7.00; a. c. dynamo tenders, \$6.00; d. c. dynamo tenders, \$5.75; firemen, \$5.50; firemen helpers (first six months), \$3.00; firemen helpers (after six months), \$3.50; oilers and wipers (first six months), \$3.50; oilers and wipers (after six months), \$4.50; oil tester (transformer), \$6.25; toolroom men, \$5.00; battery maintenance men, \$6.25; underground conduit foremen, \$7.50; high-line patrolmen, per month, \$160.00; city line inspector, per month, \$170.00.

That is just a general outline of conditions and wages. If there are any questions any of the Brothers want to ask, pop your whip, we are always glad to answer questions.

Sunny San Antonio, where the sunshine spends the winter, is sure living up to its name. We have not had a real bad day this winter. Outside of one or two days that were pretty crimp, we have all been working in our shirt sleeves and getting up a pretty good sweat at that.

There have been several Brothers through the past week or two, but none of them were successful in landing a job. Wish them all better luck next time.

JACK MYERS.

L. U. NO. 535, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

I have just been appointed press secretary and am going to try to give the rest of the I. B. E. W. Brothers some news of a place that they never heard of before, unless it was through politics.

I am sure you have got a little extra type to print L. U. No. 535 of Evansville, Indiana.

A beautiful city located on the Ohio river. A population of over 100,000 but a mere handful of about 45 union electricians.

For the last three years we have not had any trouble with the contractors, but it seems that there is something in the air now that foretells trouble.

They claim they can't compete with the

scabs, which is all true enough. We have a real job on our hands but are never going to give up.

We have tried just about everything but the shot-gun to come to terms with the scabs. Have had banquets and meeting after meeting with them, have what we call our "wild cat committee" to call on them but it don't seem to get us anywhere.

I wonder if any of the other locals have had this trouble, if they have I sure would like to have their ideas on ways to cope with this ever-increasing danger.

We have had for the last two years a city building and electrical code with a city inspector. But anybody with a dollar can go down to the city comptroller's office and get a badge and be considered a journeyman electrician.

I sure do enjoy reading the news of the other locals and hope some time that I will be able to write as good a story as "Bachie" of L. U. No. 210 and 211.

Yours for continued success.

CHARLES HUCKLEBERRY.

L. U. NO. 540, CANTON, OHIO

Editor:

I surmise you will be rather surprised to hear from this local. I have still another treat in store for you. I am going to let you know each month, that we are still alive and kicking in this neck of the woods, although we haven't much to look forward to, in the line of electrical work.

I have a coon story for the boys, and they can judge for themselves what kind of coons we raise in this part of the country. Here it is:

One night one of the boys from this local went coon-hunting by himself. He was strolling through a moonlit field when suddenly, he heard a noise behind him. He looked around quickly and what he saw nearly scared him to death. It was a large coon almost the size of an elephant (a small elephant), and it was coming at him as fast as it could. The coon-hunter started to run for a nearby tree, but not having time to climb the tree, he started to run around it with the coon hot on his heels. He ran so fast he caught up with the coon and stepped on its tail and tore it out by the roots. Of course the coon bled to death.

The coon-hunter was so exhausted he fell on top of the coon and slept for 24 hours. While he slept a snowstorm came up and covered the ground with snow ten feet deep, except where he and the coon had been racing. It was so hot there the snow melted as soon as it touched the ground.

The coon-hunter stayed there for two weeks, living on the meat of the partly roasted coon. You see the ground was so warm where they had been running that it had roasted the coon.

At the end of the two weeks the hunter went home, the snow having melted by that time.

I forgot to tell you he made a fortune out of the skin of that coon. He made ten coonskin coats and sold them to the boys of our local.

If anyone doubts this, please visit our Local No. 540 and we will have the pleasure of introducing you to this marvelous big game hunter.

Wishing you a prosperous new year and hoping you believe this, I will now sign off.

ED. GOLDSBERRY.

L. U. NO. 559, KENORA, ONT., CANADA

Editor:

I see that the letter in your November issue from J. Cloughley, L. U. No. 53, has drawn some comment. We are glad, however, that he has had the courage to speak

out, and we believe a little more of it would do no harm and might produce more results, for a clear balance sheet or the ability to pay large salaries does not always denote success. What we look for and what we have a right to expect are results, at least these are the sentiments of L. U. No. 559.

Our local has been in existence some 12 months now; we started out with high hopes but when our official representative visited the management of the power company and paper mill here in May of last year, with the hope of negotiating an agreement he was promptly turned down and informed that the I. B. E. W. would not be recognized.

The I. V. P. has had this matter in hand ever since, but up to date nothing has been done, so we have nothing to show for 12 months' effort. Now to make matters worse we are having trouble with another labor union in town (Pulp and Sulphite Workers). This union has been more fortunate than we and has received recognition and has a clause in its agreement which says that all new men in the mill must join their union.

Recently one of our members was transferred to the mill from the power plant; these gentlemen promptly informed him (in a brotherly way) that he must turn over to them or lose his job. He appealed to our local but seeing that we were not recognized we could do nothing for him with the result that he is lost to us. Now, sir, this is a serious state of affairs, we cannot afford as labor men to be quarrelling among ourselves, our duty is to extend the hand of fellowship and support a Brother in all his lawful undertakings.

The prestige of our organization is at stake, we should not stand idly by while our members are being coerced in this manner.

Now it is up to the I. V. P. or whoever may have this thing in hand at the present time, to see that justice is done both to our Brother and to this local. We hope they will get a move on without delay, otherwise I am afraid our local will flop.

SCRIBE.

(T. J. THOMAS)

L. U. NO. 573, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

This morning I met a friend, member of Local Union No. 411, an outside local and during the conversation with the old-timer learned that the sailing of the old craft was not any too good. But that he was still plugging just as hard as ever for his local.

Several years ago L. U. No. 411 was one real local with real union men in it. They had signed agreements with several companies—Trumbell Public Service and Warren and Niles Telephone Co. Then came the trick, the men asked for a raise and the companies agreed to the wage increase but would not sign an agreement. Then one by one the companies changed hands but still no signed agreement and conditions got worse. The companies started to hiring rats—today both companies are very near all rats, and they have our friend Jack and his buddy (both carry cards) to install phones and do the work on the fair jobs.

The Trumbell Public Service changed to the Ohio Public Service and the latest from that outfit is to put the linemen on salaries and the boys think they are getting something. (They are, in the neck.) The results are: they are dropping their cards. When you tell them they are wrong they tell you they are better off because they are not losing any time. But it makes no difference how bad the storm when the lines are down they work for nothing just to be a good fellow to the boss, if there is such a thing.

Some of the boys' excuses for dropping

their cards are that the Brothers at Youngstown, Ohio, got a bad deal from the I. O. last spring after they held out several months. I do not know much about this but would like to see a real good, live organizer get in here and straighten these Brothers up. Because things are in bad shape and they are the ones that gave 573 a helping hand when it started and we will do all we can to help them now.

The only solution I know of is Brothers, don't give up the ship, stick to it and pay up your dues so you can look the boys of 573 in the eye and call them Brothers and keep those union buttons on your hats. And Brothers, think before you drop that card and think before you tear down what those old timers fought for. When they started to talk organized labor they were cussed, discussed, talked about, lied about, knocked, and damned to the end. So, Brothers, carry that union ticket, outwit them all, and see what they can turn up next and last but not least, help L. U. No. 411.

HEDENSTREIT of 573.

Correction: From January issue that "I've boomed everywhere" should have been brought out to represent I. B. E. W.

L. U. NO. 586, HULL, QUEBEC

Editor:

Local No. 586 wishes to send greetings to all our traveling members, who, though laboring in distant places and far removed from union influence or benefit, are ever faithful. We also wish to extend greetings to all the officers and members of the Brotherhood.

Our local has just closed a very successful year. Last month we initiated several new members; our meetings are well attended; everyone is paid up and checks are coming in every day from our members in the north country. Work is fairly plentiful, and although we have a few members out, there has been no hardship or privation, so we start the new year prosperous, happy and smiling. Our faith in the future is unchanged and we are looking forward to plenty of work and great strides in organization. We know this will cheer and hearten our members who though absent are not forgotten. We hope to see them back at our meetings in the spring, when we will be able to provide work for them all.

I hope our JOURNAL continues its success of the past year. I read the December number from cover to cover and, believe me, it was good. Anyone who did not receive it or who neglected to read it is certainly unfortunate. I do not think there is a trade journal printed today that can equal it. What we would like to see though is more letters from our Canadian locals as we are directly interested in their successes or misfortunes, as it always has a tendency to influence conditions in neighboring locals.

We held our election of officers last night and here is the result: E. A. Smith, president; A. Whelan, vice president; F. H. Love, financial secretary; Stuart Beaman, recording secretary; James A. Lane, treasurer. After January 1, 1928, our meetings will be held in the Carpenters' hall, 223 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Ont., on the first and third Mondays of each month.

I feel that a certain article in the JOURNAL deserves special consideration on this auspicious occasion, namely, Oggle's "Cry from the Wilderness." Therefore, I am trying to answer his prayer and am enclosing same.

F. H. LOVE.

A pressure equal to 14.73 pounds on the square inch, is exerted by the atmosphere upon the earth's surface at sea level; atmospheric pressure.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

This is my first attempt at journalism and will consider it a huge success if it escapes the waste-basket.

Election of officers was held on December 26, with a splendid attendance and everything went along smoothly—but feel like the Christmas spirits were still alive in many of the boys or this position would never have been wished on me, as I had stated "I didn't choose to run." However, if they are satisfied I am, and will endeavor to drop in a line every month.

The new year is here and trust that after business has been a little slow for some time we will all soon find ourselves hard and fast at work again, enjoying the best year ever.

Through the tireless efforts of our officers, ably assisted by Brother Tom Elder, No. 84's high powered Business Agent, five of the new city school buildings have gone to a fair contractor, also the new National Biscuit Company job, thereby affording work for a few of the boys who have been idle some time.

We don't want to use the "stay away" phrase but for the benefit of those contemplating coming to Atlanta to work would advise them to get in touch with our business agent, as postage stamps are cheaper than railroad fare. On account of newspaper publicity regarding the school work here many seem to have gotten the impression that work was plentiful, which is not true, as there is not enough work in sight at the present time to place our local Brothers.

Signing off for this time and if this gets to the press will be inspired to try again next month.

DEWEY JOHNSON.

L. U. NO. 653, MILES CITY, MONT.

Editor:

This local has not had a press secretary since I joined it so I do not suppose so many of our Brothers are aware that this town has a local—not that we have been asleep.

Our last election of officers changed a few members around in office though not for efficiency but rather for variety. Carl Long, our new president, took charge of the meeting in true lineman fashion. After the use of some expressive language and a few threats, order was restored. The usual cry is, "When do we put on a feed?" so at last a compromise has been made. Billy Harrison proposed that the secretary get a box of cigars for the next meeting. This motion was amended at once by George, that telephone lineman, who proposed that the secretary also get a box of candy for those who are not vile enough to smoke. That latter was a slam at the new press secretary most likely.

The locals in this state have recently organized a State Electrical Workers Council. The council is for the purpose of standardizing the conditions in the various locals over the state, such as working conditions, wages, initiation fees, sick benefits and to help draft agreements to be submitted to the large companies employing electrical workers. This council is also to help get a state electrical inspector to improve the class of work done, also to eliminate hazardous conditions that exist on pole lines as much as possible.

The work has been keeping up very well here as all the Brothers are working and will continue to do so. The Montana-Dakota Power Company recently put in operation a new power plant, although it is not yet completed. This plant is to be connected by a high line to their existing power system op-

erating in eastern Montana and western North Dakota. They employ union men here but it is understood that they do not elsewhere. There is no new building at present. There is apparently little or no new telephone construction for the coming summer. There will be about 50 miles of high lines to build for this power company.

Extend our best wishes as a local union.

"BOR."

L. U. NO. 656, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

I am back again after several months, just to let you know that Local No. 656 is not dead by a jugful. You know this is a railroad local and the boys manage to stay busy as well as happy, and that is saying a whole lot at the present time.

At our last meeting we had quite a discussion in regard to some way to get the membership to the meetings, as the faithful few are always to be depended upon to attend and transact the necessary business.

On the night of the fifth we had a real enjoyable and live meeting. Several matters were brought up and disposed of. We are in the midst of an election in this county this year, and I was very much pleased at the action of the local in endorsing W. D. (Wash) Bishop for board of revenue, as Mr. Bishop has always been fair to organized labor. Mr. Bishop has been in the mercantile business for some time, and during the shopmen's strike in 1922 Mr. Bishop certainly did go down the line with the boys and it is right of them to not forget a friend when he calls on them. Here is hoping that labor can get a few more men like Mr. Bishop in office.

Just a word about conditions here. Railroad work is just dragging on, nothing new at this point. All men are at work now.

If you or anyone down the line can offer any plan whereby we can swell our attendance, it certainly will be appreciated.

L. A. MONTGOMERY.

L. U. NO. 675, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

This write-up is dedicated to the annual election of officers. It was the first time in history of Local Union No. 675 that a real campaign was entered into. One party printed tickets advocating their candidates while the other contented themselves with merely suggesting a change of officers. Yes, there was some mud thrown, but they say all's fair in love, war and politics.

Well, anyhow; after the ballots were counted this was the result: President, Harry Nelson, vice president, E. W. Conk; recording secretary, V. J. Tighe; treasurer, Fred Colton; financial secretary, L. G. Rankin; B. A., R. D. Lewis; foreman, W. Marshman; first inspector, S. Berg; second inspector, J. Gregory; members of the executive board from the floor, J. Pender and W. Higgins.

The skipper who will guide our ship through the seas of ups and downs is Brother Nelson. The qualities of this young skipper are very promising. His attitude toward fair play and the courage of expressing his opinion are the outstanding qualities that mark him as a man of sound calibre. It is his first attempt at the helm and with the co-operation of the crew the trip will be a successful one. His love of fair play will not allow him to overlook the lowest in rank, but his wrath will be felt by those who attempt mutiny. So let's get together and wish him bon voyage.

At this time it is fitting that a word of praise should be bestowed upon the retiring president. Brother Thomas has guided our

ship for the past nine years. His task has been no easy one and the fact that he succeeded himself so many times is a positive indication the crew was satisfied with his services. He is deserving of a rest, though he may be called upon from time to time for advice. His is the interest of Local No. 675 and there is no doubt he will be at our service whenever needed. Let it be known that Brothers Thomas and Nelson have not severed their ties of friendship as some are led to believe.

Another officer who has been instrumental in placing Local No. 675 on a par with those of its own membership, and above some others, is Brother Colton. He is a charter member and our first treasurer. His doctrine has been an "even break" and you are bound to please. His clear thinking has prevented many a break. He does not speak too often and his advice is well taken. It is fortunate he has succeeded himself, thus being in a position to advise the younger element.

Local No. 675 needs the young blood more than ever. While some may ban your ideas as radical, remember there never was a new idea that was not considered so. But make them prove to you where it will work a hardship on the local before you abandon it.

Some of the Brothers have been complaining they are not receiving the JOURNAL. I do not know where the trouble lies however, it might be to your advantage to see if you have changed your address with the financial secretary and recording secretary.

TIGHE.

L. U. NO. 691, GLENDALE, CALIF.

Editor:

About three weeks ago all the members were working, but for a Christmas present fully half of them were laid off. But that is nothing unusual, as we expect it every year, and nobody seems to be worried about it very much.

There is one thing I have been wanting to write about for a long time, but I always forget it. I saw a letter in the WORKER some time ago that was written by Brother Chick Wheaton, and I believe it came from Pennsylvania, but I wouldn't say for sure. Anyway, Chick Wheaton was the first union man I ever worked with and the first man that ever asked me to join a union.

That was about seven years ago out in Claremont, Calif., and if this is the same Chic, I would like to say "hello" to him through this column and to tell him that a few of the old gang are still holding out in Pasadena.

My wife and I would also like, through this column, to thank the Brothers and sisters in Detroit who helped us have a good time during the convention, and also the Chicago committee, that persuaded us to stay over there for two days and see their city. We had a wonderful time and are looking forward to a trip to Miami in 1929.

After the convention we visited Niagara Falls and in Toronto, where we saw the great Canadian National Exhibition, which is the largest and most complete show of its kind I ever saw.

Returning from Canada we saw some of the interior of Michigan, around Lansing, and then drove down to Columbus and Chillicothe, Ohio, where we saw some of the natural wonders, including the Serpent Mound, the Rock House, and "Old Man's" cave. As that was the first time I had ever been east of Denver in my life it was all very interesting.

Did I ever tell you about the school we have here in Glendale? Well, we devote

30 minutes of each meeting to a school period and one of our members is the instructor. He has been through the Navy School, so he knows his stuff. We have secured for each member a copy of the State Safety Commission Rules for Electrical Work, and using them as text books, we are systematically going through them from front to back. This is not a school for apprentices either, as we only have two helpers in the local. The older they get, the less they know.

E. E. MECHAM.

L. U. NO. 696, ALBANY, N. Y.

Editor:

This being my second attempt at writing a letter for Local No. 696, I will try to tell you how our meetings are being conducted. We have a 98 per cent attendance every month, of which the officers of No. 696 are very proud. Our meeting starts at 8 o'clock sharp. An assessment of \$1 is levied against members who fail to attend at least one meeting a month.

On January 27 we have a "special-call" meeting when we will discuss a new agreement for the coming year. We will also try to institute a quarterly dues system.

Brother Horn is hobbling around on crutches. He hurt his leg at a New Year frolic.

A Brother from Local No. 82, of Dayton, Ohio, was at our meeting January 13, on Friday, the unlucky day, but was very lucky for him. He has one arm off and the other disabled, caused by a 33,000-volt charge. He had a suit case full of garters, which were to be distributed among the electrical workers and the bricklayers' unions, and after he got through with Local No. 696 he had six pairs of garters left. He thanked the local and said he was going to visit Brother W. Kenefic of Local No. 7, Springfield, Mass.

We have established a trade-school system for our helpers, consisting of three classes, namely, second, third and fourth-year helpers. This is our third, but the first year it has been successful due to the committee in charge—J. Chickering, chairman; J. Johnsen, R. F. Tellier. We have worked hard by giving four nights a week of our time for the helpers. The trade school will close on or about March 11. The helpers are planning for their annual banquet and no doubt the school committee will be in charge.

Work is very slow here for the time being. The Stearns Electric has the contract for the Anna Lee Home, which is being built by Albany county this coming spring. The steel work is going up fast for the new state building which will be 32 stories high.

I would like to see a letter in the JOURNAL from Local No. 707, of Holyoke, Mass., my old home town.

R. F. TELLIER.

L. U. NO. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Local No. 713, for the past few years, has been trying to organize the battery and ignition here in our city, and believe me we started a tough job. We, at one time, had about 350 men in this branch of the trade, but due to a bad break in the depression of business the past year, this number has been cut down considerable, but with the men we have left, who we believe are union men, and not just card members, with their help and the organizer we have on the job every day, we will get somewhere.

We would like to ask our Chicago members and friends, to ask for Local No. 713 union card, whenever they have their battery tested or their ignition system overhauled; this would be a great help to our organization and also to yourselves, for when a battery or ignition man can produce

a card you can rest assured that he knows his onions, and the price will be right.

We can not help but mention our Brotherhood label. Members of our Brotherhood seem to talk about every other union label but our own. Let's boost our own label a little, demand the union label on all power boards, switchboards, panel boards, etc., and see to it that the label is not put on any of this work unless it is a 100 per cent union job.

Work in our line is very slow at the present time, but we are living in hopes that business will begin to pick up soon.

H. F. SIELING.

L. U. NO. 723, FT. WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

"The days may come and the days may go, but where they come from I don't know."

Everett Knoy made his annual pilgrimage to his old home town Martinsville for Christmas in his "Hup." On the way he broke an axle. After floundering around in the dark for an hour or so "Pop" found a telephone. After arrangements were made with a garage man "Pop" continued his way via trolley. Carl Meiboom had better luck than "Pop"; he made a trip to Dayton, Ohio, his old home town, in record time. He enjoyed himself immensely.

Ralph Bowers is in charge of the telephone exchange at Churubusco, Ind. How do you like it thus far, Ralph? Drop in to see us when in town.

Wm. Lewis, of the Home Co., is passing out cigars to the boys, the occasion was the arrival of a baby girl. After the fireworks were all over Bill was so happy he burst right out in singing "God Save the King."

L. G. McPherson, of the Indiana Service Corp., underwent an operation at the Hope Methodist Hospital recently. Here's hoping for a speedy recovery, Mac.

Robert E. Deel, our genial superintendent and member of No. 723, was presented with an elegant Shrine emblem ring by the boys for Christmas as a token of their esteem. Bob is real proud of the ring and does not hesitate a moment in showing the ring to all.

Among his many presents Santa Claus left a pony, cart, harness and saddle (a real, live, fat little pony) at the home of Harry Pickett for the Pickett children. The pony gets plenty of exercise during the day but right after supper, Guy Hall comes over and says "What do you say, Harry?" "Just as soon as we can get the children off to bed," Harry replies. Then the children are shuffled off to bed and then Harry and Guy give "Flora" (that's the pony's name) its regular exercise. Back and forth, to and fro they go, just having a high old time. Between the children and the grown up kids Flora is a mere shadow of her former self. Santa Claus, please note.

Ray Drewitt has the radio bug right. Although he has only a crystal set, he has lost a lot of valuable sleep.

ANTHONY J. OFFERLE.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

This being the holiday season, I am a little late getting at my letter so won't have much to say.

The coming of a New Year always sets me wondering what sort of hand it will deal me, but I guess the thing to do is to meet what comes as best we can. The one thing that we all can do is to work for a bigger and better organization as it is worthy of our every effort and I hope 1928 will be a good year for every Brother in the I. B. E. W.

EARLE L. WARREN.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

We, like all other locals this time of year, have been "pestered" with that disease called "election," but we have recovered from it manfully. We made several changes; one was our president. We put a slim fellow—you know a tall one—in the chair this time, Brother Rutherford by name, and, boys, he's going to make a good one. I can see it in him already. You know he is awfully tall, Brothers. When he stands up on the rostrum we all have to look up as if we were looking at an eclipse. He is going to make a good one. For one thing, he is an honest-to-God union man, a real sympathizer of organized labor and it isn't just skin deep either and, Brothers, while I am on that subject, I just want to say that Local No. 734 is blessed in that respect, for all of her important officers are of the type of Brother Rutherford. This business of putting a "card carrier" in any of the important chairs is a terrible mistake on the part of the men who do it. It has caused many of the very best locals to regret it in more ways than one.

We took Brother Saunders, polished and shined him up and shoved him down in the vice president's chair to sit there for a year, Brothers, if he hadn't said "I don't choose to run" he would have remained in the president's chair, for he was perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

There is one poor cuss in this local that can't give his job away. You will see his name at the end of this article, but then the job is not a very important one and the salary is small, which probably accounts for it. I think the only way he will ever pass it over to some one else is to have the salary raised at least fifty dollars more a month, then maybe some bird will chirp up and say "I will be press secretary." While I think of it I wish to express my gratitude to those of our past Brothers of Local No. 734 who are in other parts of the country, for, from the letters that Brothers Cherry and Hawkins receive from them, they seem to appreciate my poor efforts as a scribe, and as I am the same as millions of other poor mortals, susceptible to a little praise, I thank them very much.

Speaking of our election. We retained our three war horses in their respective chairs. Cherry, Hawkins and Rosanna are the gentlemen's names. Nuff said.

Work in the Navy Yard here is picking up. They are calling men slowly but surely. The job on the U. S. S. Nevada started the first of the year and is now well under way. Brother Saunders, or just plain "Al" to us, has the job and Brother Howard is standing by to take care of a certain type of the installation as soon as it is ready for him. Both of these two Brothers carried to a successful completion the other two big jobs, the Texas and New York, that we have had here in the last three years, but this job in magnitude equals the other two put together and, of course, will take longer. Then we have a U. S. Shipping Board ship here for a million dollar job to be done on it, so work looks pretty good around the yard at the present time.

Now, Brothers (I mean this for our local readers), I hope to be able in the next issue of our fine paper to extend an invitation to those of our fellow workmen in the electrical trade here in the yard that are not union men to become so at their earliest possible convenience, so Brothers of Local No. 734, by furnishing you the names of these men (which is what I meant above about extending an invitation) in our next issue. I ask you in the name of organized labor to exert yourselves a little in the line of advertising your local and the benefits derived from being members of same. I feel sure that if we

all do our bit the results will be surprising. I mean you, too, Dick, for you know you can when you want to, also you "Old Timer" (otherwise known as "Dusty Rhodes"), try to sell a little of our product, the buyers should be plentiful in a few months now, so all you good union men be ready and don't let one escape.

How's that, "Ackie?" All right? Fine! Glad you liked it. Look for more of it next month.

J. N. EDMONDSTON.

L. U. NO. 743, READING, PA.

Editor:

Why is God unjust? At least the boys think He is, because He in His infinite wisdom gave to one of our late citizens the anthracite coal fields to do with as he saw fit. And to the electrician and lineman He allotted some no work and others a few days a week at Metropolitan Edison Company at rates of from 42 cents to 70 cents per hour for flirting with death. I think the 70-cent men are graduate engineers. The inside men are outside of anything near a decent existence. We have not signed our names in blood, but we have solemnly decided to correct this—not by agitation but by education. Then it will be lasting. For this we ask for some co-operation from our I. O. to send a man with a message to us, not one that tells us what this local bought him or gave him or some other local presented him with.

Locals should instruct their press secretary to state things as the majority of the local sees it. We judge those who address us by their brain capacity and how sincere they are for the cause.

We held a banquet on January 9, and it came off in fine style. Had most of our newly-elected city officials there. Some truly inspiring speeches were made. The people of this city were fed up on the old line politicians. To say we, the electricians, did it would not be fair, but we did help all we possibly could and elected J. Henry Stump mayor, a member of the cigar makers union, president of the city central body. George Snyder, of the musicians union, was elected to council; Walter Hollinger, cigar makers union, city controller; Raymond Hofses and George Snyder, Jr., to school board, and our Brother and comrade, James H. Maurer, of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, to council. There was only one seat lost to the old gang and officially it was close but decided. Of course the Brothers know politics. This is how we sum it up. If it is well for us to organize industrially for mutual protection, why is it not just as well that we organize politically and elect our own Brothers and make laws to our own advantage as workers?

To Brother Philip Grow, of Local No. 39, and others that are scattered around these United States, I wish to say, since we have elected a socialist administration, Local No. 743 is on its toes for sound, constructive action and asks the I. O. to send a representative in here occasionally so we will know there is an I. O. besides when we send in our per capita. Brother Bennett passed through here and we had a few encouraging words. Would like to know when an I. O. man is coming so we can arrange for him to have some time on the floor. Would like to have H. H. Broach call on us for a good talk, because we are having winter classes on public speaking, shop economics and other subjects.

Brothers, there are a few more copies of our Industrial Survey that you can have for the asking from Brother Andrew P. Boner, 105 N. Sixth street, Reading, Pa. This survey was compiled by John Troxell and Brother Edelman. You can get a lot from this survey.

We certainly appreciate Brother Arthur

Schading's article, particularly article B, section 3, because we electrical workers are called upon to connect up this modern machinery that displaces labor at a terrible rate. I think the Brothers in this section, as above stated, have a solution but do you other Brothers have one? Let us hear if you have. Don't hesitate about saying so. I am sure the I. O. will not censor your article. Nevertheless we hope to meet a good many of you at the Philadelphia Labor College, January 28 and 29, and get your views on this subject—organize the un-organized.

Yours for the advancement of the workers.

A. BUCK.

P. S. Local No. 743 represents about 50 souls that look at conduit and motors and lighting and see potatoes, meat, recreation and education.

L. U. NO. 854, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Editor:

As I have been regularly elected press secretary, I've got to try and make good. I am forced to do some boasting. Through the efforts of our friend and Brother, G. Woormer, from the I. O. staff, we have initiated 11 new members during November and December. Not so bad is it? I think we can all feel proud of the kind of members we initiated, most of them members from our old local in 1922. We have all the earmarks of a prosperous coming year.

At our last meeting the installation of officers took place.

Our old friend, Pomerhu, has again joined our ranks and believe me, boys, we've got real go-getters in our local. We are planning many things for the new year and will let you in on them as they mature.

C. N. SMITH.

L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Another year is ended. Election and installation of officers are over, and we are all set to stake up the problems of 1928. The past year has shown steady progress in the right direction, and we are hoping for greater achievements during the coming year.

This local received a set back a number of years ago, that reduced it to nothing but a name. Some of the old timers hung on and managed to keep the charter on the wall. A lot of things, that have gone before, have been lived down and "Old 948" is at last beginning to function. It has been a long dragged out battle, but we are beginning to see results.

We now have a fixed scale, and have every prospect of closing up with every contractor of any note in this city. The curbstoners are with us in considerable force, but we hope improvement of conditions, and a little pressure in proper places will help us to eradicate a great many of them in the near future.

We are at present in a seasonal slump, but look for a betterment of conditions with the opening of spring. There are a few "privileged" corporations in this vicinity, who are advertising for men of all trades in different parts of the country. Be sure to make some inquiries before packing your baggage, as you may wish you had. You can not travel very far on a two cent stamp, but it can accomplish just as much sometimes, as an expensive railroad trip. So much for our hopes for the future and present conditions.

I see in the papers that our worthy president has sent Mr. Hughes a letter outlining labor's views on Latin American relations. Labor should have had a delegate to that

convention. It does not look as though much good is going to be accomplished at the present meeting in Havana. When America follows a "hands off" policy and confines herself to expeditions of mercy and goodwill, then and not before can she expect the co-operation and friendship of our southern neighbors.

There are a number of other things coming up at our national capitol just now, that will bear watching. We should be very thankful indeed that we have progressed to such a point as to be able to maintain such men as President Green and his aides to look after our interests at Washington, and do everything we can to help them. Election time is coming around again soon. Are we trying to find out what the different candidates stand for, and govern ourselves accordingly, or is it going to be the same old story?

SCOTT.

L. U. NO. 1002, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor:

Last year I began agitating the education of our members in the union light, but everybody needs that. I think it would be a fine thing to have officers that had not held office before. That would give them a new experience and they would be interested to know that the office would be filled to the best of their ability. On the other hand, old ones could help in case a little block got in the way, and I am sure any union man would be glad to help a young fellow. We have a fine set of officers. Of course I would say that if I did not have an office of any kind. If there were any stories to tell I would tell them in favor of organized labor.

We have a few on the loafing list. They would probably be working if the companies had known January weather would have sunshine as it has.

We expect Brother Clyde Crown to be out of the hospital before you read this. He is getting along fine and had a pleasant Christmas. Our Brothers are not any better at visiting a sick Brother at a hospital than they are at visiting jail. While we see others who think if they would go into a church the roof would fall in. Well, if that would actually happen I would dislike for that fellow to go in a church and get a lot of good folks killed, but his hereafter is his business. But it is every toiler's business to help make conditions for tomorrow and don't stop at what you get today. I think there is a good living in this world for all but we have to get out and get it honestly, for nobody is giving anything away these days. It is up to the workers to put a shoulder to the wheel and help roll.

Organized labor in this great state will be celebrating Labor Day at the capital city all fixed or being fixed and I haven't seen the iron horse that it will take to pull the delegation from the magic city. If L. U. No. 1002 is not there 100 per cent it will not be my fault. We can all be workers in some way and not drown, as the bee hunter says.

He hath done all things well; he maketh even the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak. Mark 7:37.

Yours for a greater I. B. E. W.

O. L. WOODALL.

L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Editor:

We are here yet. The officers of Local No. 1037 were installed with due ceremony on January 9, with practically no change in the personnel. George McDonald will wield the gavel, the symbol of authority. Albert Miles will be ye recording secretary, while Jimmie Horn, being Scotch, will collect the money

and hand it over to another of the same nationality to deposit in the bank, and probably that is why we wound up our financial year on the right side of the fence. The press secretary put up a big howl when he was renominated for the job, but it didn't have much effect. When the chair asked for further nominations the silence was profound, so if you can stand it, I guess I can.

Brother Miller took a traveler back south for the winter. He said he didn't mind the cold and snow, much, and he wouldn't have cared if he had got his nose and chin frozen at an odd time, but he did object when he got them frozen three times in one day. Brother George Cameron took a traveller also and I believe he struck for California. We expect to hear a howl from Florida about this, but I guess George knew what he was doing. Anyway, wherever he lands, Brothers, treat him right; he has been a good member of Local No. 1037 and previous to that of Local No. 435, and carries a card of over 20 years continuous good standing.

Your article in the January JOURNAL anent our old friend, "Mother Bell," makes very good reading, Brother Editor. Most all old members are familiar with her operations, but your description and statistics will open the eyes of many not so well acquainted. Let us have some more.

Our sympathy goes to our loyal Brothers in St. Catharines, Ont., but I can hardly see face to face with you, Brother Bealy. You know, when a man has done a mean trick, such as some of your delinquents have done, they don't usually feel very jubilant over it, and continually panning them doesn't usually get very good results. Calling a man a skunk and keeping on calling him a skunk is all right to relieve your feelings, but it does not tend to generate very good feelings between the parties affected. Did you ever hear of the story of the good Samaritan, or the golden rule which says: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you?" Continual fighting never got anybody anywhere but into trouble, but a kind word or a helping hand has been known to do wonders.

IRVINE.

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

Next meeting is our election of officers for the ensuing year and we are looking forward to the new set of officers to spring a few new ones on us and show us our weak points. You know, as we live we learn.

Building prospects look very bright in our territory. Three large universities are going up and possibly there will be a chance for some of our members to get pretty busy. So California is becoming a very large educational center.

I wish to compliment our Editor upon the success of the new JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS in the past year or since its introduction to the readers, only hoping that there will be a few more pages added to the magazine so that all of the scribes won't be cut short on their monthly stories.

O. B. THOMAS.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS

"Every man must know that America can not exist as an imperialist abroad and democracy at home. It can not continue as 'the land of the free and the home of the brave' with its foreign policy under the dominion of a military autocracy."

—REP. GEORGE HUDDLESTON,
of Alabama.

Fourteen Honored Members Announce Pension Claims

In accord with the provision of the Constitution requiring that the International Secretary "shall publish the name of the applicant and the number of the local union of which the applicant is a member in the two issues of the official JOURNAL preceding the next meeting of the I. E. C.," the list making first application for the Brotherhood Pension, is herewith appended.

JANUARY

L. U.	Name
267	Bernard A. Cawley
104	M. Birmingham
"	A. F. Campbell
"	H. A. Chisholm
212	P. J. Cox
3	Frank Crawford
28	Andrew J. Dodson
"	Alphonza Petticord
3	Clarence W. Smith
I. O.	James W. Smith
41	Frank Snyder
504	Ed. Woods

FEBRUARY

104	G. N. Embree
595	W. J. Parr
	G. M. BUGNAZET, International Secretary.

FAMILY FINANCE

Yes, we have an automobile, all but seven hundred dollars,

And we have a new piano, at a dollar ten a week,

And our clothes we buy on payments, all our dresses, even collars,

For we haven't any money, ready money, so to speak.

All our rugs are oriental—really, wear is what they're made for,

That's the reason that we bought them, for they last so many years,

And we really wanted something that would last until it's paid for,

For so often it's the carpet, not the debt, that disappears.

Yes, we're buying on installments; every week we make a payment,

Here and there and over yonder, and at every sort of store;

That's the way we get our fixings, that's the way we buy our raiment,

For we haven't any money, ready money, any more.

Mother told us when we started to know where our money went to,

But an even smarter method married people now have learned;

We have done a whole lot better than we really meant to,

Know where all our money's gone to now before it's even earned.

There's a dollar on the washer and a dollar on the dresses,

And a fiver on the bedstead, and ten dollars on the car,

Oh, we look like we had money, and the public never guesses,

Though we look so fine and dandy, just how nearly broke we are.

But our hearts are never troubled, and to pay we never hurry,

On the washer, and the auto, and on other things like that;

If we cannot meet the payments on the minute, we should worry—

We can skip the town tomorrow, for we're living in a flat.

—Allith Bulletin.



The OCTOPUS

BY FRANK NORRIS



Where once Annixter had thought only of himself, he now thought only of Hilma. The time when this thought of another should broaden and widen into thought of others, was yet to come; but already it had expanded to include the unborn child—already, as in the case of Mrs. Dyke, it had broadened to enfold another child and another mother bound to him by no ties other than those of humanity and pity. In time, starting from this point it would reach out more and more till it should take in all men and all women, and the intolerant selfish man, while retaining all of his native strength, should become tolerant and generous, kind and forgiving.

For the moment, however, the two natures struggled within him. A fight was to be fought, one more, the last, the fiercest, the attack of the enemy who menaced his very home and hearth, was to be resisted. Then, peace attained, arrested development would once more proceed.

Hilma looked from the carry-all, scanning the open plain in front of the advancing line of the drive.

"Where are the rabbits?" she asked of Annixter. "I don't see any at all."

"They are way ahead of us yet," he said. "Here, take the glasses."

He passed her his field glasses, and she adjusted them.

"Oh, yes," she cried, "I see. I can see five or six, but oh, so far off."

"The beggars run 'way ahead, at first."

"I should say so. See them run—little specks. Every now and then they sit up, their ears straight up, in the air."

"Here, look, Hilma, there goes one close by."

From out of the ground apparently, some twenty yards distant, a great jack sprang into view, bounding away with tremendous leaps, his black-tipped ears erect. He disappeared, his grey body losing itself against the grey of the ground.

"Oh, a big fellow."

"Hi, yonder's another."

"Yes, yes, oh, look at him run."

From off the surface of the ground, at first apparently empty of all life, and seemingly unable to afford hiding place for so much as a field-mouse, jack-rabbits started up at every moment as the line went forward. At first, they appeared singly and at long intervals; then in twos and threes, as the drive continued to advanced. They leaped across the plain, and stopped in the distance, sitting up with straight ears, then ran on again, were joined by others; sank down flush to the soil—their ears flattened; started up again, ran to the side, turned back once more, darted away with incredible swiftness, and were lost to view only to be replaced by a score of others.

Gradually, the number of jacks to be seen over the expanse of stubble in front of the line of teams increased. Their antics were infinite. No two acted precisely alike. Some lay stubbornly close in a little depression between two clods, till the horses' hoofs were all but upon them, then sprang out from their hiding-place at the last second.

Others ran forward but a few yards at a time, refusing to take flight, scenting a greater danger before them than behind. Still others, forced up at the last moment, doubled with lightning alacrity in their tracks, turning back to scuttle between the teams, taking desperate chances. As often as this occurred, it was the signal for a great uproar.

"Don't let him get through; don't let him get through."

"Look out for him, there he goes."

Horns were blown, bells rung, tin pans clamorously beaten. Either the jack escaped, or confused by the noise, darted back again, fleeing away as if his life depended on the issue of the instant. Once even, a bewildered rabbit jumped fair into Mrs. Derrick's lap as she sat in the carry-all, and was out again like a flash.

"Poor frightened thing," she exclaimed; and for a long time afterward, she retained upon her knees the sensation of the four little paws quivering with excitement, and the feel of the trembling furry body, with its wildly beating heart, pressed against her own.

By noon the number of rabbits discernible by Annixter's field glasses on ahead was far into the thousands. What seemed to be ground resolved itself, when seen through the glasses, into a maze of small, moving bodies, leaping, ducking, doubling, running back and forth—a wilderness of agitated ears, white tails and twinkling legs. The outside wings of the curved line of vehicles began to draw in a little; Osterman's ranch was left behind, the drive continued on over Quien Sabe.

As the day advanced, the rabbits, singularly enough, became less wild. When flushed, they no longer ran so far nor so fast, limping off instead a few feet at a time, and crouching down, their ears close upon their backs. Thus it was, that by degrees the teams began to close up on the main herd. At every instant the numbers increased. It was no longer thousands, it was tens of thousands. The earth was alive with rabbits.

Denser and denser grew the throng. In all directions nothing was to be seen but the loose mass of the moving jacks. The horns of the crescent of teams began to contract. Far off the corral came into sight. The disintegrated mass of rabbits commenced, as it were, to solidify, to coagulate. At first, each jack was some three feet distant from his nearest neighbor, but this space diminished to two feet, then to one, then to but a few inches. The rabbits began leaping over one another.

Then the strange scene defined itself. It was no longer a herd covering the earth. It was a sea, whipped into confusion, tossing incessantly, leaping, falling, agitated by unseen forces. At times the unexpected tameness of the rabbits all at once vanished. Throughout certain portions of the herd eddies of terror abruptly burst forth. A panic spread; then there would ensue a blind, wild rushing together of thousands of crowded bodies, and a furious scrambling over backs, till the scuffling thud of innumerable feet over the earth rose to a reverberating

murmur as of distant thunder, here and there pierced by the strange, wild cry of the rabbit in distress.

The line of vehicles was halted. To go forward now meant to trample the rabbits under foot. The drive came to a standstill while the herd entered the corral. This took time, for the rabbits were by now too crowded to run. However, like an opened sluice-gate, the extending flanks of the entrance of the corral slowly engulfed the herd. The mass, packed tight as ever, by degrees diminished precisely as a pool of water when a dam is opened. The last stragglers went in with a rush, and the gate was dropped.

"Come, just have a look in here," called Annixter.

Hilma, descending from the carry-all and joined by Presley and Harlan, approached and looked over the high board fence.

"Oh, did you ever see anything like that?" she exclaimed.

The corral, a really large enclosure, had proved all too small for the number of rabbits collected by the drive. Inside it was a living, moving, leaping, breathing, twisting mass. The rabbits were packed two, three, and four feet deep. They were in constant movement; those beneath struggling to the top, those on top sinking and disappearing below their fellows. All wildness, all fear of man, seemed to have entirely disappeared. Men and boys reaching over the side of the corral, picked up a jack in each hand, holding them by the ear, while two reporters from San Francisco papers took photographs of the scene. The noise made by the tens of thousands of moving bodies was as the noise of wind in a forest, while from the hot and sweating mass there rose a strange odor, penetrating, ammoniacal, savouring of wild life.

On signal, the killing began. Dogs that had been brought there for that purpose when let into the corral refused, as had been half expected, to do the work. They sniffed curiously at the pile, then backed off, disturbed, perplexed. But the men and boys—Portuguese for the most part—were more eager. Annixter drew Hilma away, and, indeed, most of the people set about the barbecue at once.

In the corral, however, the killing went forward. Armed with a club in each hand, the young fellows from Guadalajara and Bonneville, and the farm boys from the ranches, leaped over the rails of the corral. They walked unsteadily upon the myriad of crowding bodies under foot, or, as space was cleared, sank almost waist deep into the mass that leaped and squirmed about them. Blindly, furiously, they struck and struck. The Anglo-Saxon spectators round about drew back in disgust, but the hot, degenerated blood of Portuguese, Mexican, and mixed Spaniard boiled up in excitement at this wholesale slaughter.

But only a few of the participants of the drive cared to look on. All the guests betook themselves some quarter of a mile farther on into the hills.

The picnic and barbecue were to be held around the spring where Broderson Creek took its rise. Already two entire beeves were roasting there; teams were hitched, saddles

removed, and men, women, and children, a great throng, spread out under the shade of the live oaks. A vast confused clamour rose in the air, a babel of talk, a clatter of tin plates, of knives and forks. Bottles were uncorked, napkins and oil-cloths spread over the ground. The men lit pipes and cigars, the women seized the occasion to nurse their babies.

Osterman, ubiquitous as ever, resplendent in his boots and English riding breeches, moved about between the groups, keeping up an endless flow of talk, cracking jokes, winking, nudging, gesturing, putting his tongue in his cheek, never at a loss for a reply, playing the goat.

"That josh, Osterman, always at his monkey-shines, but a good fellow for all that; brainy, too. Nothing stuck up about him either, like Magnus Derrick."

"Everything all right, Buck?" inquired Osterman, coming up to where Annixter, Hilma and Mrs. Derrick were sitting down to their lunch.

"Yes, yes, everything right. But we've no cork-screw."

"No screw-cork—no scare-crow? Here you are," and he drew from his pocket a silver-plated jack-knife with a cork-screw attachment.

Harran and Presley came up, bearing between them a great smoking, roasted portion of beef just off the fire. Hilma hastened to put forward a huge china platter.

Osterman had a joke to crack with the two boys, a joke that was rather broad, but as he turned about, the words almost on his lips, his glance fell upon Hilma herself, whom he had not seen for more than two months. She had handed Presley the platter, and was now sitting with her back against the tree, between two boles of the roots. The position was a little elevated and the supporting roots on either side of her were like the arms of a great chair—a chair of state. She sat thus, as on a throne, raised above the rest, the radiance of the unseen crown of motherhood glowing from her forehead, the beauty of the perfect woman surrounding her like a glory.

And the josh died away on Osterman's lips, and unconsciously and swiftly he bared his head. Something was passing there in the air about him that he did not understand, something, however, that imposed reverence and profound respect. For the first time in his life, embarrassment seized upon him, upon this joker, this wearer of clothes, this teller of funny stories, with his large, red ears, bald head and comic actor's face. He stammered confusedly and took himself away, for the moment abstracted, serious, lost in thought.

By now everyone was eating. It was the feeding of the people, elemental, gross, a great appeasing of appetite, an enormous quenching of thirst. Quarters of beef, roasts, ribs, shoulders, haunches were consumed, loaves of bread by the thousands disappeared, whole barrels of wine went down the dry and dusty throats of the multitude. Conversation lagged while the people ate, while hunger was appeased. Everybody had their fill. One ate for the sake of eating, resolved that there should be nothing left, considering it a matter of pride to exhibit a clean plate.

After dinner, preparations were made for games. On a flat plateau at the top of one of the hills the contestants were to strive. There was to be a footrace of young girls under seventeen, a fat men's race, the younger fellows were to put the shot, to compete in the running broad jump, and the standing high jump, in the hop, skip, and step and in wrestling.

Presley was delighted with it all. It was Homeric, this feasting, this vast consuming

of meat and bread and wine, followed now by games of strength. An epic simplicity and directness, an honest Anglo-Saxon mirth and innocence, commended it. Crude it was; coarse it was, but no taint of viciousness was here. These people were good people, kindly, benignant even, always readier to give than to receive, always more willing to help than to be helped. They were good stock. Of such was the backbone of the nation—sturdy Americans everyone of them. Where else in the world round were such strong, honest men, such strong, beautiful women?

Annixter, Harran, and Presley climbed to the level plateau where the games were to be held, to lay out the courses, and mark the distances. It was the very place where once Presley had loved to lounge entire afternoons, reading his books of poems, smoking and dozing. From this high point one dominated the entire valley to the south and west. The view was superb. The three men paused for a moment on the crest of the hill to consider it.

Young Vacca came running and panting up the hill after them, calling for Annixter.

"Well, well, what is it?"

"Mr. Osterman's looking for you, sir, you and Mr. Harran. Vanamee, that cow-boy over at Derrick's has just come from the Governor with a message. I guess it's important."

"Hello, what's up now?" muttered Annixter, as they turned back.

They found Osterman saddling his horse in furious haste. Nearby him was Vanamee holding by the bridle an animal that was one lather of sweat. A few of the picnickers were turning their heads curiously in that direction. Evidently something of moment was in the wind.

"What's all up?" demanded Annixter, as he and Harran, followed by Presley, drew near.

"There's hell to pay," exclaimed Osterman under his breath. "Read that. Vanamee just brought it."

He handed Annixter a sheet of note paper and turned again to the cinching of his saddle.

"We've got to be quick," he cried. "They have stolen a march on us."

Annixter read the note, Harran and Presley looking over his shoulder.

"Ah, it's them, is it," exclaimed Annixter.

Harran set his teeth. "Now for it," he exclaimed.

"They've been to your place already, Mr. Annixter," said Vanamee. "I passed by it on my way up. They have put Delaney in possession, and have set all your furniture out in the road."

Annixter turned about, his lips white. Already Presley and Harran had run to their horses.

"Vacca," cried Annixter, "where's Vacca? Put the saddle on the buckskin, quick. Osterman, get as many of the League as are here together at this spot, understand. I'll be back in a minute. I must tell Hilma this."

Hooven ran up as Annixter disappeared. His little eyes were blazing, he was dragging his horses with him.

"Say, dose fellers come, hey? Me, I'm alretty, see I hev der guhn."

"They've jumped the ranch, little girl," said Annixter, putting one arm around Hilma. "They're in our house now. I'm off. Go to Derrick's and wait for me there."

She put her arms around his neck.

"You're going?" she demanded.

"I must. Don't be frightened. It will be all right. Go to Derrick's and—good-bye."

She said never a word. She looked once long into his eyes, then kissed him on the mouth.

Meanwhile, the news had spread. The multitude rose to its feet. Women and men, with pale faces, looked at each other speechless, or broke forth into inarticulate exclamations. A strange, unfamiliar murmur took the place of the tumultuous gaiety of the previous moments. A sense of dread, of confusion, of impending terror weighed heavily in the air. What was now to happen?

When Annixter got back to Osterman, he found a number of the Leaguers already assembled. They were all mounted. Hooven was there and Harran, and besides these, Garnett of the Ruby ranch and Gethings of the San Pablo, Phelps the foreman of Los Muertos, and, last of all, Dabney, silent as ever, speaking to no one. Presley came riding up.

"Best keep out of this, Pres," cried Annixter.

"Are we ready?" exclaimed Gethings.

"Ready, ready, we're all here."

"All. Is this all of us?" cried Annixter. "Where are the six hundred men who were going to rise when this happened?"

They had wavered, these other Leaguers. Now, when the actual crisis impended, they were smitten with confusion. Ah, no, they were not going to stand up and be shot at just to save Derrick's land. They were not armed. What did Annixter and Osterman take them for? No, sir; the railroad had stolen a march on them. After all his big talk Derrick had allowed them to be taken by surprise. The only thing to do was to call a meeting of the Executive Committee. That was the only thing. As for going down there with no weapons in their hands, no, sir. That was asking a little too much.

"Come on, then, boys," shouted Osterman, turning his back on the others. "The Governor says to meet him at Hooven's. We'll make for the Long Trestle and strike the trail to Hooven's there."

They set off. It was a terrible ride. Twice during the scrambling descent from the hills, Presley's pony fell beneath him. Annixter on his buckskin, and Osterman, on his thoroughbred, good horsemen both, led the others, setting a terrific pace. The hills were left behind. Broderson Creek was crossed and on the levels of Quien Sabe, straight through the standing wheat, the nine horses, flogged and spurred, stretched out to their utmost. Their passage through the wheat sounded like the rip and tear of a gigantic web of cloth. The landscape on either hand resolved itself into a long blur. Tears came to the eyes, flying pebbles, clods of earth, grains of wheat flung up in the flight, stung the face like shot. Osterman's thoroughbred took the second crossing of Broderson's Creek in a single leap. Down under the Long Trestle tore the cavalcade in a shower of mud and gravel; up again on the further bank, the horses blowing like steam engines; on into the trail to Hooven's, single file now, Presley's pony lagging, Hooven's horse bleeding at the eyes, the buckskin, game as a fighting cock, catching her second wind, far in the lead now, distancing even the English thoroughbred that Osterman rode.

At last Hooven's unpainted house, beneath the enormous live oak tree, came in sight. Across the Lower Road, breaking through fences and into the yard around the house, thundered the Leaguers. Magnus was waiting for them.

The riders dismounted, hardly less exhausted than their horses.

"Why, where's all the men?" Annixter demanded of Magnus.

"Broderson is here and Cutter," replied the Governor, "no one else. I thought you would bring more men with you."

"There are only nine of us."

"And the six hundred Leaguers who were

going to rise when this happened!" exclaimed Garnett, bitterly.

"Rot the League," cried Annixter. "It's gone to pot—went to pieces at the first touch."

"We have been taken by surprise, gentlemen, after all," said Magnus. "Totally off our guard. But there are eleven of us. It is enough."

"Well, what's the game? Has the marshal come? How many men are with him?"

"The United States marshal from San Francisco," explained Mangus, "came down early this morning and stopped at Guadalajara. We learned it all through our friends in Bonneville about an hour ago. They telephoned me and Mr. Broderson. S. Behrman met him and provided about a dozen deputies. Delaney, Ruggles, and Christian joined them at Guadalajara. They left Guadalajara, going towards Mr. Annixter's ranch house on Quien Sabe. They are serving the writs in ejectment and putting the dummy buyers in possession. They are armed. S. Behrman is with them."

"Where are they now?"

"Cutter is watching them from the Long Trestle. They returned to Guadalajara. They are there now."

"Well," observed Gethings, "from Guadalajara they can only go to two places. Either they will take the Upper Road and go on to Osterman's next, or they will take the Lower Road to Mr. Derrick's."

"That is as I supposed," said Magnus. "That is why I wanted you to come here. From Hooven's, here, we can watch both roads simultaneously."

"Is anybody on the lookout on the Upper Road?"

"Cutter. He is on the Long Trestle."

"Say," observed Hooven, the instincts of the old-time soldier stirring him, "say, dose feller pretty demn schmart, I tink. We got to put some picket way oudt bei der Lower Roadt alzo, under he tek dose glassus Mist'r Ennixt'r got bei um. Say, look at dose irrigation ditsch. Dot ditsch he run rigdh across both dose road, hey? Dat's some fine entrenchment, you bedt. We figdh um from dose ditsch."

In fact, the dry irrigating ditch was a natural trench, admirably suited to the purpose, crossing both roads as Hooven pointed out and barring approach from Guadalajara to all the ranches save Annixter's—which had already been seized.

Gethings departed to join Cutter on the Long Trestle, while Phelps and Harran, taking Annixter's field glasses with them, and mounting their horses, went out towards Guadalajara on the Lower Road to watch for the marshal's approach from that direction.

After the outposts had left them, the party in Hooven's cottage looked to their weapons. Long since, every member of the League had been in the habit of carrying his revolver with him. They were all armed and, in addition, Hooven had his rifle. Presley alone carried no weapon.

The main room of Hooven's house, in which the Leaguers were now assembled, was barren, poverty-stricken, but tolerably clean. An old clock ticked vociferously on a shelf. In one corner was a bed, with a patched, faded quilt. In the centre of the room, straddling over the bare floor, stood a pine table. Around this the men gathered, two or three occupying chairs, Annixter sitting sideways on the table, the rest standing.

"I believe, gentlemen," said Magnus, "that we can go through this day without bloodshed. I believe not one shot need be fired. The Railroad will not force the issue, will not bring about actual fighting. When the marshal realises that we are thoroughly in

earnest, thoroughly determined, I am convinced that he will withdraw."

There were murmurs of assent.

"Look here," said Annixter, "if this thing can by any means be settled peaceably, I say let's do it, so long as we don't give in."

The others stared. Was this Annixter who spoke—the hotspur of the League, the quarrelsome, irascible fellow who loved and sought a quarrel? Was it Annixter, who now had been the first and only one of them all to suffer, whose ranch had been seized, whose household possessions had been flung out into the road?

"When you come right down to it," he continued, "killing a man, no matter what he's done to you, is a serious business. I propose we make one more attempt to stave this thing off. Let's see if we can't get to talk with the marshal himself; at any rate, warn him of the danger of going any further. Boys, let's not fire the first shot. What do you say?"

The others agreed unanimously and promptly; and old Broderson, tugging uneasily at his long beard, added:

"No—no—no violence, no unnecessary violence, that is. I should hate to have innocent blood on my hands—that is, if it is innocent. I don't know, that S. Behrman—ah, he is a—a—surely he had innocent blood on his head. That Dyke affair, terrible, terrible; but then Dyke was in the wrong—driven to it, though; the railroad did drive him to it. I want to be fair and just to everybody—"

"There's a team coming up the road from Los Muertos," announced Presley from the door.

"Fair and just to everybody," murmured old Broderson, wagging his head, frowning perplexedly. "I don't want to—to—to harm anybody unless they harm me."

"Is the team going towards Guadalajara?" enquired Garnett, getting up and coming to the door.

"Yes, it's a Portuguese, one of the garden truck men."

"We must turn him back," declared Osterman. "He can't go through here. We don't want him to take any news on to the marshal and S. Behrman."

"I'll turn him back," said Presley.

He rode out towards the market cart, and the others, watching from the road in front of Hooven's saw him halt it. An excited interview followed. They could hear the Portuguese expostulating volubly, but in the end he turned back.

"Martial law on Los Muertos, isn't it?" observed Osterman. "Steady all," he exclaimed as he turned about, "here comes Harran."

Harran rode up at a gallop. The others surrounded him.

"I saw them," he cried. "They are coming this way. S. Behrman and Ruggles are in a two-horse buggy. All the others are on horseback. There are eleven of them. Christian and Delaney are with them. Those two have rifles. I left Hooven watching them."

"Better call in Gethings and Cutter right away," said Annixter. "We'll need all our men."

"I'll call them in," Presley volunteered at once. "Can I have the buckskin? My pony is about done up."

He departed at a brisk gallop, but on the way met Gethings and Cutter returning. They, too, from their elevated position, had observed the marshal's party leaving Guadalajara by the lower road. Presley told them of the decision of the Leaguers not to fire until fired upon.

"All right," said Gethings. "But if it comes to a gun-fight, that means it's all up

with at least one of us. Delaney never misses his man."

When they reached Hooven's again, they found that the Leaguers had already taken their position in the ditch. The plank bridge across it had been torn up. Magnus, two long revolvers lying on the embankment in front of him, was in the middle, Harran at his side. On either side, some five feet intervening between each man, stood the other Leaguers, their revolvers ready. Dabney, the silent old man, had taken off his coat.

"Take your places between Mr. Osterman and Mr. Broderson," said Magnus, as the three men rode up. "Presley," he added, "I forbid you to take any part in this affair."

"Yes, keep him out of it," cried Annixter from his position at the extreme end of the line. "Go back to Hooven's house, Pres, and look after the horses," he added. "This is no business of yours. And keep the road behind us clear. Don't let any one come near, not any one, understand?"

Presley withdrew, leading the buckskin and the horses that Gethings and Cutter had ridden. He fastened them under the great live oak and then came out and stood in the road in front of the house to watch what was going on.

In the ditch, shoulder deep, the Leaguers, ready, watchful, waited in silence, their eyes fixed on the white shimmer of the road leading to Guadalajara.

"Where's Hooven?" enquired Cutter.

"I don't know," Osterman replied. "He was out watching the lower road with Harran Derrick. Oh, Harran," he called, "isn't Hooven coming in?"

"I don't know what he is waiting for," answered Harran. "He was to have come in just after me. He thought maybe the marshal's party might make a feint in this direction, then go around by the upper road, after all. He wanted to watch them a little longer. But he ought to be here now."

"Think he'll take a shot at them on his own account?"

"Oh, no, he wouldn't do that."

"Maybe they took him prisoner."

"Well, that's to be thought of, too."

Suddenly there was a cry. Around the bend of the road in front of them came a cloud of dust. From it emerged a horse's head.

"Hello, hello, there's something."

"Remember, we are not to fire first."

"Perhaps that's Hooven; I can't see. Is it?" There only seems to be one horse."

"Too much dust for one horse."

Annixter, who had taken his field glasses from Harran, adjusted them to his eyes.

"That's not them," he announced presently, "nor Hooven either. That's a cart." Then after another moment, he added, "The butcher's cart from Guadalajara."

The tension was relaxed. The men drew long breaths, settling back in their places.

"Do we let him go on, Governor?"

"The bridge is down. He can't go by and we must not let him go back. We shall have to detain him and question him. I wonder the marshal let him pass."

The cart approached at a lively trot.

"Anybody else in that cart, Mr. Annixter?" asked Magnus. "Look carefully. It may be a ruse. It is strange the marshal should have let him pass."

The Leaguers roused themselves again. Osterman laid his hand on his revolver.

"No," called Annixter, in another instant, "no, there's only one man in it."

The cart came up, and Cutter and Phelps, clambering from the ditch, stopped it as it arrived in front of the party.

"Hey—what—what?" exclaimed the young butcher, pulling up. "Is that bridge broke?"

But at the idea of being held, the boy

protested at top voice, badly frightened, bewildered, not knowing what was to happen next,

"No, no, I got my meat to deliver. Say, you let me go. Say, I ain't got nothing to do with you."

He tugged at the reins, trying to turn the cart about. Cutter, with his jack-knife, parted the reins just back of the bit.

"You'll stay where you are, m' son, for a while. We're not going to hurt you. But you are not going back to town till we say so. Did you pass anybody on the road out of town?"

In reply to the Leaguers' questions, the young butcher at last told them he had passed a two-horse buggy and a lot of men on horseback just beyond the railroad tracks. They were headed for Los Muertos.

"That's them, all right," muttered Annixter. "They are coming by this road, sure."

The butcher's horse and cart were led to one side of the road, and the horse tied to the fence with one of the severed lines. The butcher, himself, was passed over to Presley, who locked him in Hooven's barn.

"Well, what the devil," demanded Osterman, "has become of Bismarck?"

In fact, the butcher had seen nothing of Hooven. The minutes were passing, and still he failed to appear.

"What's he up to, anyways?"

"Bet you what you like, they caught him. Just like that crazy Dutchman to get excited and go too near. You can always depend on Hooven to lose his head."

Five minutes passed, then ten. The road towards Guadalajara lay empty, baking and white under the sun.

"Well, the marshal and S. Behrman don't seem to be in any hurry, either."

"Shall I go forward and reconnoitre, Governor?" asked Harran.

But Dabney, who stood next to Annixter, touched him on the shoulder and, without speaking, pointed down the road. Annixter looked, then suddenly cried out:

"Here comes Hooven."

The German galloped into sight, around the turn of the road, his rifle laid across his saddle. He came on rapidly, pulled up, and dismounted at the ditch.

"Dey're comen," he cried, trembling with excitement. "I watch um long dime bei der side oaf der roadt in der busches. Dey shtop bei der gate oder side der relroadt tracks and talk long dime mit one n'adder. Den dey come on. Dey're gowun sure do zum monkey-doodle pizeness. Me, I see Gritschum put der kertridges in his guhn. I tink dey gowun to come my place first. Dey gowun to try put me oft, tek my home, bei Gott."

"All right, get down in here and keep quiet, Hooven. Don't fire unless—"

"Here they are."

A half dozen voices uttered the cry at once.

There could be no mistake this time. A buggy, drawn by two horses, came into view around the curve of the road. Three riders accompanied it, and behind these, seen at intervals in a cloud of dust were two—three—five—six others.

This, then, was S. Behrman with the United States marshal and his posse. The event that had been so long in preparation, the event which it had been said would never come to pass, the last trial of strength, the last fight between the trust and the people, the direct, brutal grapple of armed men, the law defied, the Government ignored, behold, here it was close at hand.

Osterman cocked his revolver, and in the profound silence that had fallen upon the scene, the click was plainly audible from end to end of the line.

"Remember our agreement, gentlemen," cried Magnus, in a warning voice. "Mr.

Osterman, I must ask you to let down the hammer of your weapon."

No one answered. In absolute quiet, standing motionless in their places, the Leaguers watched the approach of the marshal.

Five minutes passed. The riders came on steadily. They drew nearer. The grind of the buggy wheels in the grit and dust of the road, and the prolonged clatter of the horses' feet began to make itself heard. The Leaguers could distinguish the faces of their enemies.

In the buggy were S. Behrman and Cyrus Ruggles, the latter driving. A tall man in a frock coat and slouched hat—the marshal, beyond question—rode at the left of the buggy; Delaney, carrying a Winchester, at the right. Christian, the real estate broker, S. Behrman's cousin, also with a rifle, could be made out just behind the marshal. Back of these, riding well up, was a group of horsemen, indistinguishable in the dust raised by the buggy's wheels.

Steadily the distance between the Leaguers and the posse diminished.

"Don't let them get too close, Governor," whispered Harran.

When S. Behrman's buggy was about one hundred yards distant from the irrigating ditch, Magnus sprang out upon the road, leaving his revolvers behind him. He beckoned Garnett and Gethings to follow, and the three ranchers, who, with the exception of Broderson, were the oldest men present, advanced, without arms, to meet the marshal.

Magnus cried aloud.

"Halt where you are."

From their places in the ditch, Annixter, Osterman, Dabney, Harran, Hooven, Broderson, Cutter, and Phelps, their hands laid upon their revolvers watched silently, alert, keen, ready for anything.

At the Governor's words they saw Ruggles pull sharply on the reins. The buggy came to a standstill, the riders doing likewise. Magnus approached the marshal, still followed by Garnett and Gethings, and began to speak. His voice was audible to the men in the ditch, but his words could not be made out. They heard the marshal reply quietly enough and the two shook hands. Delaney came around from the side of the buggy, his horse standing before the team across the road. He leaned from the saddle, listening to what was being said, but made no remark. From time to time, S. Behrman and Ruggles, from their seats in the buggy, interposed a sentence or two into the conversation, but at first, so far as the Leaguers could discern, neither Magnus nor the marshal paid them any attention. They saw, however, that the latter repeatedly shook his head and once they heard him exclaim in a loud voice:

"I only know my duty, Mr. Derrick."

Then Gethings turned about, and seeing Delaney close at hand, addressed an unheard remark to him. The cowpuncher replied curtly and the words seemed to anger Gethings. He made a gesture, pointing back to the ditch, showing the intrenched Leaguers to the posse. Delaney appeared to communicate the news that the Leaguers were on hand and prepared to resist, to the other members of the party. They all looked toward the ditch and plainly saw the ranchers there, standing to their arms.

But meanwhile Ruggles had addressed himself more directly to Magnus, and between the two an angry discussion was going forward. Once even Harran heard his father exclaim:

"The statement is a lie and no one knows it better than yourself."

"Here," growled Annixter to Dabney, who stood next him in the ditch, "those fellows are getting too close. Look at them edging up. Don't Magnus see that?"

The other members of the marshal's force had come forward from their places behind the buggy and were spread out across the

road. Some of them were gathered about Magnus, Garnett, and Gethings; and some were talking together, looking and pointing towards the ditch. Whether acting upon signal or not, the Leaguers in the ditch could not tell, but it was certain that one or two of the posse had moved considerably forward. Besides this, Delaney had now placed his horse between Magnus and the ditch, and two others riding up from the rear had followed his example. The posse surrounded the three ranchers, and by now, everybody was talking at once.

"Look here," Harran called to Annixter, "this won't do. I don't like the looks of this thing. They all seem to be edging up, and before we know it they may take the Governor and the other men prisoners."

"They ought to come back," declared Annixter.

"Somebody ought to tell them that those fellows are creeping up."

By now, the angry argument between the Governor and Ruggles had become more heated than ever. Their voices were raised; now and then they made furious gestures.

"They ought to come back," cried Osterman. "We couldn't shoot now if anything should happen, for fear of hitting them."

"Well, it sounds as though something were going to happen pretty soon."

They could hear Gethings and Delaney wrangling furiously; another deputy joined in.

"I'm going to call the Governor back," exclaimed Annixter, suddenly clambering out of the ditch.

"No, no," cried Osterman, "keep in the ditch. Then can't drive us out if we keep here."

Hooven and Harran, who had instinctively followed Annixter, hesitated at Osterman's words and the three halted irresolutely on the road before the ditch, their weapons in their hands.

"Governor," shouted Harran, "come on back. You can't do anything."

Still the wrangle continued, and one of the deputies, advancing a little from out the group, cried out:

"Keep back there! Keep back there, you!"

"Go to hell, will you?" shouted Harran on the instant. "You're on my land."

"Oh, come back here, Harran," called Osterman. "That ain't going to do any good."

"There—listen," suddenly exclaimed Harran. "The Governor is calling us. Come on; I'm going."

Osterman got out of the ditch and came forward, catching Harran by the arm and pulling him back.

"He didn't call. Don't get excited. You'll ruin everything. Get back into the ditch again."

But Cutter, Phelps, and the old man Dabney, misunderstanding what was happening and seeing Osterman leave the ditch, had followed his example. All the Leaguers were now out of the ditch, and a little way down the road, Hooven, Osterman, Annixter, and Harran in front, Dabney, Phelps, and Cutter coming up from behind.

"Keep back, you," cried the deputy again.

In the group around S. Behrman's buggy, Gethings and Delaney were yet quarrelling, and the angry debate between Magnus, Garnett, and the marshal still continued.

(To be continued)

(Copyright by Doubleday Page & Co.)



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled **\$2**

IN MEMORIAM

R. H. Sheegog, L. U. No. 479

Whereas the members of Local No. 479, Beaumont, Texas., deeply regret the sudden death of our esteemed Brother, R. H. Sheegog.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife, mother and bereaved family, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy sent to his wife, mother and bereaved family and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. N. SCARBOROUGH,
Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 479.

James Albert Lindsey, L. U. No. 329

Whereas we, as members of Local No. 329, I. B. E. W., regret the sad accident that took Brother James Albert Lindsey from our midst, and

Whereas though we question not the Divine calling, we sincerely mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 329 extend their most sincere sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow, commending them to the Almighty God for consolation, truly believing that death is but the transition of life eternal; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother.

B. MINER, President,
J. WALLERS, Fin. Sec.,
J. HUDSON, Rec. Sec.,
Committee.

James Gentwell, L. U. No. 104

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, James Gentwell, and

Whereas Local 104 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union, extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread on the minutes of our organization and a copy sent our official Journal for publication.

D. A. MCGILLINAY,
For Committee.

P. J. Stracener, L. U. No. 125

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our midst Brother P. J. Stracener, and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized a true, kind and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., in Brotherly love pay tribute to his memory, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

M. B. CURRY,
T. C. LOWRY,
J. H. FULLER,
Committee.

William C. Zeller, L. U. No. 784

With profound regrets the members of Local Union No. 784, I. B. E. W., wish to extend our sympathy to the bereaved of our Brother, William C. Zeller, whom God in His spiritual wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst, while in the prime of life. We deeply regret the passing and the sad occasion that deprives us of his excellent companionship and his life partner of companionship and support. Though we bow to the Divine will, we mourn his loss.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory, our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his bereaved wife, and a copy to our Journal for publication and a copy for the minutes of our local.

W. L. HARRISON,
Recording Secretary.

James Cray, L. U. No. 104

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, James Cray, and

Whereas Local Union No. 104 has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 104 extend its heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to our official Journal and a copy be spread on our minutes.

D. A. MCGILLINAY,
For Committee.

M. Wishart, L. U. No. 125

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call from his loved ones, Brother M. Wishart, and

Whereas we deeply regret this sad occasion which deprives us of the companionship of so faithful a friend and Brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., extend our deepest sympathy to the family in this, their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and a copy for publication in the official Journal.

M. B. CURRY,
T. C. LOWRY,
J. H. FULLER,
Committee.

L. M. Gregory, L. U. No. 382

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, L. M. Gregory, and

Whereas we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow our heads in submission to His will, we mourn no less the taking away of our associate, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his bereaved wife and family, and we commend them to the care of Him Who doeth all things well, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the widow of our deceased Brother and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped in his memory for a period of 30 days.

F. B. GREENE,
W. B. WELLS,
J. W. RINNS,
Committee.

George T. Olson, L. U. No. 46

We, as members of Local Union No. 46, I. B. E. W., of Seattle, Wash., deeply regret the death of our beloved Brother, George T. Olson, a true and loyal member, a firm believer in the Brotherhood and one who was ever ready to aid and assist a needy Brother.

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his bereaved family our deepest sympathy and pray that the Heavenly Father will watch over and protect his loved ones, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and family, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

W. C. LINDELL,
Recording Secretary.

James Wolgamott, L. U. No. 411

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has taken from our midst our beloved Brother, James Wolgamott; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of I. B. E. W., Local No. 411, formally express its sorrow at the loss of a true and faithful member and its heartfelt sympathy for the members of his family, and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 60 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy forwarded to our International Office and a copy recorded on our record book.

P. G. RIEHL,
J. W. TRANTON,
GEO. J. HENRY,
Committee.

Guy Cabaniss, L. U. No. 681

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 681, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the sad death that on January 20, 1928, took from our midst Brother Guy Cabaniss, a dutiful and loyal member of Local Union No. 681, and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized the spirit of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in Brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss, and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 681, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Journal and a copy be framed and hung in our hall.

H. M. DUKE,
C. E. FLOWERS,
B. J. LITTIKEN,
Committee on Resolutions.

Miles Hanson, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed Brother, Miles Hanson, and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Hanson Local No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members, be it therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Hanson Local No. 9 hereby expresses its appreciation of his great services to our Brotherhood and recognizes its keen loss in his passing and it further expresses its condolence to his dear family in their irreparable loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother Hanson and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 9 be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother.

MICHAEL WHITE,
A. H. GRANT,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Andrew J. Manders, L. U. No. 151

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty Father to take from our midst Brother Andrew J. Manders, many years a true and faithful worker in our Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and

Whereas we deeply mourn the sad loss of our co-worker and Brother, Andrew J. Manders; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. 151, I. B. E. W., extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication in our Journal, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

B. E. HAYLAND,
FRANK HICKEY,
F. P. NOONAN,
Committee.

John J. O'Toole, L. U. No. 9

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has called from the scene of his earthly dwelling our esteemed Brother, John J. O'Toole, who met his untimely death by electrocution while employed on the Lockport transmission line on December 1, 1927, and

Whereas in the passing of Brother O'Toole our Brotherhood is deprived of a worthy member of high ideals who possessed patience and forbearance in adversity and who had uncompromising faith in our Brotherhood, and

Whereas the members of Local No. 9 in common with the members throughout our Brotherhood are distressed and grieved by his death and are deeply moved with compassion for those near and dear to him, and

Whereas the members of Local No. 9 are desirous of manifesting their profound grief and genuine sympathy, be it therefore

Resolved, That through our official Journal we do hereby express our deep sorrow on the death of our worthy Brother and extend to the members of his family our sincere sympathy in this hour of their deep sorrow.

JOHN LAMPING,
DANIEL McAVOY,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

W. K. Lamb, L. U. No. 666

It is with deepest regret that the members of Local Union No. 666 are again called upon to announce the death of another of our faithful Brothers, W. K. Lamb, who was suddenly called to his Master on January 8, 1928.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 666, extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and family, and be it also

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, also that a copy be sent the official Journal for publication.

R. D. JOHNSON, Jr.,
President.

C. J. ALSTON,
Financial Secretary.

F. R. GARTHRIGHT,
Recording Secretary.
Committee.

Rowland W. Hughes, L. U. No. 131

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to call from our midst Brother Rowland W. Hughes, and

Whereas Local Union No. 131 has lost a true and loyal member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved widow our most heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our International Office for publication in our official Journal and that a copy be forwarded to the bereaved widow as an expression of sympathy in this her hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. C. BAKER,
JOHN OSWALD,
JOE ZURANSKI,
E. H. MOESSEN,
Committee.

Joseph Eads, L. U. No. 9

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to call from our midst our worthy and loyal Brother, Joseph Eads, and

Whereas Local Union No. 9 has lost a true and earnest worker, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its great appreciation of the worth of our Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 9, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Eads.

RALPH BREHMAN,
SAM. GUY,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

COOPERATION STRIKES NOTE OF UNION INSURANCE

(Continued from page 65)

would soon give labor control of the country.

"The producers should set themselves each year to hold on to a little bit of the cash that comes to them. The time will then surely come when labor's cooperative enterprises will have as managers that class of men who would otherwise be capitalists, i. e., the men who have the ability to manage, and these men should be well paid for their ability to manage. This will be a matter of slow growth, but it is the only hope I see in this country for the producers. It is the pathway which will lead to freedom and independence."

Cooperation Is Keynote

This letter with regard to cooperation really strikes the keynote of the desires and ideals of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association. It is striving to cooperate with all the workers looking to the better financial protection of their families and friends. Ideals of labor are being upheld by this company in the service which it is rendering to the individual workers and to the organizations.

Cooperation for protection is a short and complete description of the service which this company renders.

Regular life insurance, although taken by individuals, is combined by each company into one complete whole. Each policyholder through his own separate action cooperates with all the other policyholders for the payment of premiums which taken together form a fund for the payment of death claims to the beneficiaries of those who die, or for the payment to the policyholders themselves as the policies mature.

Group life insurance is the finest example of cooperation for protection. What about the older members in a group? Could they obtain life insurance protection individually? What about the members who are not so well as they once were? Could they pass a physical examination for individual insurance? We all know that without cooperation of the membership many members would be unable to obtain insurance protection, per-



THIS LITTLE MISS IS FRANCES M. McINERNEY, LYNN, MASS. SHE HAS BEGUN TWO THINGS WELL: SHE IS INSURED, AND SHE READS THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL.

haps because of age or perhaps because of some slight physical defect. Group life insurance sweeps aside such defects or impairments of age, and all the members cooperate and combine to insure all the members. Each man stands not only for himself but for himself and all the other members together. Surely we all agree that this is the very essence of cooperation for protection.

One of the hopes of organized labor is independence of capital. The large commercial life insurance companies admit that 80 per cent of their insurance is issued to the workers, and only 20 per cent to the professional and capitalistic class. Labor is therefore directly supplying the strength to the capitalistic hands of commercial companies which have in the past—and not in the far distant past—acted against the interests of labor in economic crises.

By establishment of its own companies labor has therefore taken the first steps in insurance independence. Labor knows absolutely that the Union Cooperative Insurance Association is a staunch union company and that its resources will never be used against labor. It is in no way bound up with or dependent upon the capitalistic commercial companies.

The Union Cooperative Insurance Association is completely and fully unionized, in fact as well as in theory. The company has its offices in a labor building. The clerical force is unionized and this is the first life insurance company in the United States to take this unionizing step of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. Union watermarked paper is used for the policies, applications and publications of the company.

There have been many interesting de-

velopments from the insurance point of view and also from the labor point of view.

Endorsed by State Federations

Two recent labor matters are the endorsement of this company and its St. Louis agency as the official life insurance company and agency by the Missouri State Federation of Labor; and the endorsement by the Illinois State Federation of Labor of this company as the first legal reserve old line trades union insurance company, and the recommendation of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association by the Illinois State Federation of Labor to the members of organized labor.

These endorsements and recommendations of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association by these two State Federations show the attitude of labor toward handling its own enterprises and the desirability of using the Union Cooperative Insurance Association as the medium for life insurance protection.

Group Life Insurance

Information as to the liberal terms of the group life insurance policy issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association has spread very rapidly throughout the country in labor circles. The group life insurance policy is designed to protect workers regardless of employment, the basis for the insurance being good standing in the membership of the organization taking the policy. The policy protects while the members work or do not work, while they stay at home or while they travel to another local or branch of their organization. This liberality in the policy makes it very desirable and the number of policyholders under this form of life insurance is steadily increasing.

Some Interesting Figures

The report prepared for the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company in January shows ledger assets of over \$274,000. The admitted assets based on the insurance accruing as of December 31, 1927, are over \$332,000.

The insurance in force December 31, 1927, was \$26,103,737.00 and as this article is written it has increased to \$46,000,000.00.

The record of death claims is interesting. No claims were received during the whole of 1925, although the company began issuing policies on January 1, 1925. In 1926, death claims of \$23,625.00 were paid and in 1927 death claims of \$100,950.00 were paid.

Insurance is in force in thirty-seven states of the Union, in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone and the several provinces of Canada, and is held by individuals and organizations of many crafts.

Insurance is issued to men, women and children, and a cordial invitation is extended to those interested to write for information which is cheerfully given. The address to which such inquiries should be sent is Union Cooperative Insurance Association, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS

"There may be prosperity rampant in certain quarters but to declare that prosperity is general is to declare falsely. The economic balance or lack of balance really existing is alarming to say the least and is generally considered so by unprejudiced minds."

—SENATOR GERALD P. NYE,
of North Dakota.

NOTICES

Inaccurate newspaper accounts respecting the Government's building program in Washington, D. C., are responsible largely for an increased number of unemployed electrical workers hunting jobs as chauffeurs and common laborers.

While it is true that a large appropriation has been made by the present session of Congress for a local building program, the plans are not completed for any of the proposed operations, none of them have been figured and it is not likely that any of them will be far enough advanced to afford employment to electrical workers inside of eighteen months to two years.

Members coming this way at the present time have nothing in sight but an opportunity to join the more than one hundred members of L. U. No. 26 now hunting a job.

Kindly publish this fact in the next edition of the Journal and oblige.

Fraternalty yours,

L. U. NO. 26, I. B. E. W.,

By WM. F. KELLY,
Recording Secretary.

Brother P. J. Cox, an applicant for old age pension, appearing as a member of Local Union No. 206, in our columns in January, should have been credited to Local Union No. 212.

More than 10 per cent of the members of Local Union No. 102, Paterson, N. J., are unemployed. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER,
Recording Secretary.

Enclosed is a notification out of the Cleveland Citizen. Some of the Brothers are entitled to back pay, who left the city employ since.

Every Brother who worked in Cleveland and got the 10 per cent increase the last time, should communicate with the Division of Light and Power, as the city is anxious to square up her debts.

"From all indications at this writing many of the city employees will have received their back money by the time they read this column.

"The City Manager has promised that all moneys due under the Sulzmann ordinance will be paid, and we believe that an honest effort will be made to see that all who are entitled to anything under the ordinance will be compensated.

"It may be a hard matter to decide just who is entitled to back pay under the Sulzmann ordinance, as many things will come to light by an investigation such as must be made to list all those who are entitled to back money.

"If any mistakes have been made by department heads, or those under them, it will be made manifest when the list is completed and the money paid, and we feel sure that any errors that may occur will be rectified by the administration.

"The Cleveland Federation of Labor, through its committee, intends to keep in touch with this matter of back pay, and do all in its power to see that every worker for the city who is entitled to compensation provided under the Sulzmann ordinance, and which has not been paid by the city, receives all that he is entitled to.

"The committee will also see that rates established under the ordinance are put into effect for the future and do everything in its power to see that the city pays rates that are paid by private employers in Cleveland.

"By Harry McLaughlin, Bus. Rep."

Fraternalty yours,

JOHN F. MASTERSON,
Local Union No. 39.

LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign — every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning fist" — priced **\$10**

DISCOVERIES IN COOKERY

(Continued from page 75)

in a saucepan. Cook oysters till plump and edges begin to curl up, drain, and add to white sauce. As each serving is placed in its potato nest, sprinkle over it a little celery salt and paprika for flavor and appearance.

* * * * *

Creamed Chicken

Creamed chicken is made in much the same way as creamed oysters. To the white sauce, made as above, add one and one-half cups of cold cooked chicken, cut in dice, and a sprinkle of celery salt. Heat, and let stand in double boiler till time to serve. One-fourth cup sauteed sliced mushroom caps will add greatly to the flavor of creamed chicken.

* * * * *

The dessert, pistachio ice cream, may be ordered in advance, or prepared at home after the following recipe:

Pistachio Ice Cream

Mix 1 tablespoon flour, 1 cup sugar, and ¼ teaspoon salt; add one egg slightly beaten and stir in gradually 2 cups scalded milk; cook over hot water ten minutes, stirring constantly at first. When cool add one tablespoon vanilla, one teaspoon almond extract, and vegetable coloring to make a pale green shade. Pack and freeze.

With the ice cream serve small nut cup cakes covered with white icing into which tiny green candy shamrocks have been pressed.

The parallel operation of shunt generators is satisfactory if the generators have the same voltage regulation and rating.

World War of Two Rats

A world-wide war which has been waged for two centuries between two kinds of rats is to be studied by the Institute of Agronomic Research, in France. Dr. M. A. Chappellier of that Institute has asked scientists in all parts of the world to send him specimens and facts illustrating the present life of the kind of rat that seems to be the loser in this rat war; the black rat or house rat. This black rat was originally a native of southern Asia. About 1200 A. D. it began to spread slowly over the world, usually as a dweller in cities. About five centuries later another kind of rat, the brown rat, also called the sewer rat or wharf rat, appeared in Europe; entering southern Russia in a great wave of immigration still remembered by European peasants. The two kinds of rat are mortal enemies and the newer, brown rat is usually successful. A generation ago the brown rat had almost exterminated the black rat from most of the seacoast countries, the brown rat being much given to travel on ships. Within the past few years man has taken a hand in the rat war, with the result of disturbing the balance of victory and defeat. The two kinds of rats, taken together, are undoubtedly the most dangerous and destructive of animals. Not only do they destroy vast quantities of food but they carry the germs of the dreaded bubonic plague. Modern human efforts at rate extermination seem to be more effective against the larger and fiercer brown rat than against the cleverer black rat. In London, for example, the brown rat was once predominant; now the black rat seems to be winning. In other cities the brown rat is reported as still victorious. A world-wide study of this warfare is proposed by the French Institute.

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.



Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secy-Treas.

BEGINNING—QUEST FOR INDEPENDENT MOVIE PRODUCT

(Continued from page 61)

the past, the actor could, and would put his best efforts into his work.

There are a number of ways this would work out to the advantage of the customers who have to pay for this product, as only those connected with the studios know how a dissatisfied actor can delay and spoil an otherwise good picture.

Applying the same line of reasoning to the craftsmen employed on the picture—you can readily see, even without being familiar with movie work, how a man's efficiency will be increased when he knows his efforts are appreciated, and also knows he is doing his bit in the advancement of the cause of labor.

From personal experience I know that a man's efficiency can be increased in many ways, both large and small, if the man was appealed to or instructed in the right manner. Eliminating all the ambiguous words or fine phrases the employer sometimes puts out, the only real way to show your appreciation to labor is in the pay check and conditions. This, our company could do, under the proposed plan, because they would save many times what extra you might pay them.

The exhibitors would make more money because the picture could be turned out more cheaply, thereby being released to the exhibitor at a cheaper rate. His patronage, after it once was established, would be steady, not requiring a great deal of effort on his part to retain it. When the public gradually learns that your house is supplying them with the best and most interesting pictures obtainable, you will not be at much expense to retain your patronage, even though it may have to walk upstairs and sit on hard seats.

As Shakespeare says, "The play is the thing," and not sex appeal, as some producers seem to think. Show real stories and you will never want for an audience. By the exhibitors getting their pictures cheaper from the producers they likewise could exhibit them cheaper, the public thus saving the difference.

Another way of utilizing this new means of education and amusement would be by using portable moving picture projection machines, where city ordinances would prevent the opening of labor temples to the paid admissions of the public.

These pictures could be shown every night in the week to different unions or gatherings, no matter what the size or length of the house, up to 65 feet. This could be made very profitable to some union man in every locality.

Along the same lines another scheme would be to assess all the members 25 or 50 cents a month with privilege of seeing one picture a week.

In this way it would be a social affair and would not necessarily mean that the building would have to comply with rules governing commercial moving picture houses.

At 25 cents per week and a local membership of 250 members this would be a revenue of \$62.50 per week or \$250 or more per month, and \$3,000 or better per year.

This does not include the members' families or friends. This would have to be arranged by means of some kind of club method, thereby assuring the promoters of this club a steady and big income from these moving picture clubs in each locality.

How far would \$200 or \$300 a month in the treasury increase to in a year or two, to provide means of getting better wages, conditions, and especially local benefits? In

a few years this would make thousands for the unions.

Brothers, if the union members of Chicago and vicinity voluntarily assess themselves as high as \$6 a year for the support of labor's radio station, and derive no visible, tangible, material results, but only what they get out of their receivers, and the satisfaction of knowing that labor views will be properly explained in case of a strike or other labor trouble, that is what I call unionism—the spirit that makes Chicago the best union labor town in the country. The reason why they get the wages, and put their friends into public office, is because they have learned the value of organization, and how to apply it.

If Chicago can do this so can every community in a small way and by adopting and boosting a plan like this one, where every city, little town and farming community may become a part of a big system of education and instruction for the betterment of the farming and laboring people, to the need of the one simple, easy thing to attain if everybody will become interested, the one thing that will settle most of your problems, and that is organization.

V

Brother Murphy has uttered an interesting proposal. Now another member of L. U. No. 40 continues the discussion.

If the Brothers are apathetic about election there is another proposition on which they are not, and that is the plan suggested by the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, that union labor take an active part in the producing and releasing of moving pictures.

This will take lots of time and plenty of hard work, but we have plenty of the "time" and are used to the work.

It is a bigger job to dispose of pictures after they are made than it is to make them, so the plan is to arrange to sell them first and make them afterwards. When you show capital that you have the means to dispose of your pictures, you can get all the financial backing you want.

In order to do this we are compelled to open up a new field for the exhibition of pictures. This new outlet will be through all the central labor and building trades councils along with the other affiliations of labor, who have many meeting places that will be suitable for our purpose.

In other words we are going to try to turn all the labor temple auditoriums into picture houses when not in use by labor union meetings.

With the support of labor as a whole there is not a chance of this plan failing. It is a straight open and shut affair.

Company Already Formed

Here is a brief summary of what has been accomplished and what the results may be. It has the indorsement of the WORKER, also of Local Union No. 40. Indorsed by some of the biggest independent producers in Hollywood, along with well known directors, stars and writers, who have expressed their willingness to serve in any capacity. The support of the leading moving picture magazine of Los Angeles, "The Film Spectator." Capital for

this plan is just as good as pledged. It will mean six or seven pictures placed in every large town. This will give this company, who will be favorable to union labor, about 1,000 or 1,500 exhibiting houses that can be opened to the public in a commercial way.

The company furnishing pictures to the labor temples will have the biggest and cheapest releasing system in the world. It will become the dominant power in the moving picture world. The possibilities for education and organization of the worker and the public are unlimited. A chance for every union to make money to pay off old indebtedness. A place for every union man to spend his money on amusement, and get part of it back. Will help lower the price of admittance to all moving picture houses. Will make a lot of employment for true union men in every locality. Will put a lot of union men in the moving picture exhibiting business.

Labor will eventually own its own studios and produce its own stories. Labor has proven it had the business ability in conducting banks, insurance companies, pension systems, co-operative societies and relief work of all kinds. Why not go into picture work also as it has a wonderful future? Can in time break down any public prejudices against unionism now held by the uninformed. Will be a booster for the union label. Will sound the death knell of company unions, welfare societies and other like shams.

We will have the means through pictures to realize all the dreams and ambitions of true unionism.

Invites Discussion

Boost this project. Talk it in your meetings. Have your union indorse it. Read this JOURNAL and next month's JOURNAL for further information. Send in suggestions and honest criticism as they will all be welcome. The greatest educator the public will ever have. Ninety per cent of our education comes to us by means of our eyes.

We will have about 5,000 other places to exhibit our pictures besides labor temples. Portable outfits are going to make a lot of money. By means of moving picture clubs, a patronage may be built up that will mean thousands to the promoters or to the unions that use this means of applying this well known method of getting customers, using portable moving picture machines that can be attached to any lamp socket.

Send in your suggestions and honest criticism as we will need both.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 74)

So when someone make a great hullabaloo about Communism or bolshevism in connection with a sound progressive project, don't hold your tongue but courageously use it to set him (or her) on the right track. It is true, in working for the welfare of the many instead of the few, we are working in our own interest, but at least we have humanitarian ideals to guide us instead of greedy desires masked by a foolish word.

GLOVES

Postpaid

SABIN COMPANY GLOVES,

No. 109 Linemen's Grey Buffed hand,
all leather to knuckles.....\$1.35 pair
No. 206 Grey Buffed hand, all leather
to knuckles outseam..... 1.50 pair

536-38-40 West
Federal Street

Youngstown, Ohio

ELECTRICAL WORKERS BREAK NEW SCHOOL PATHS

(Continued from page 68)

possible, a new type of membership is bound to be the result. Alert, experienced and knowing, when they enter the movement as full-fledged members their contribution to their organization in particular and the labor movement in general should be such as to weigh heavily in the direction of the progressive advancement of labor.

To the writer the opening up of the apprenticeship classes of Local No. 98 is the most important feature of workers' education. It is true that the needs of the labor movement demand at the present time from education some assistance in the solution of its most pressing immediate problems. Workers' education should never forget that its most useful function is to attempt to meet such need wherever and however possible. Beyond this is the future of labor and if it can in the development of its program work with those who in the future will be labor, its place as a vital and indispensable force within the labor movement shall be definitely established.

FROM SIGN LANGUAGE TO RADIO

(Continued from page 76)

him as well as his do to them. Avenues of information and education are opened up so that matters of immediate and vital import are made accessible to those hitherto denied them. As an example a violinist, isolated on the plains of South Dakota, becomes a participating member of Walter Damrosch's Orchestra in New York.

The scientific deductions of Maxwell, the experimental results of Hertz, the practical applications of Marconi, De Forest, Pupin, Armstrong and others have created an agency par excellence for eliminating the effects of geographic differences, and for the creation of greater national and international harmony. It provides increased facilities for the widespread dissemination of educational matter, thus raising the average of intellectual attainments. By increasing the distribution of the finer products of the musical art it stimulates popular appreciation of and increases the sensitiveness to the less materialistic aspects of living. By increasing familiarity with phenomena of science it necessarily tends to produce a much-needed keenness of perception and power of logical reasoning. In the words of W. T. Harris, one-time United States Commissioner of Education, "it opens another window of the human soul" to cultural influences well-nigh immeasurable.

Some are astounded at the changes produced by the scientific discoveries made within the last fifty years; and some, misinterpreting the influence of scientific thought on the future, are afraid and pessimistic; and yet others see in the achievements of the past a mere portend of future accomplishments. In the words of Professor Levine, "The task of discovering particular facts and general laws, of systematizing, classifying, correlating and interpreting has just begun. The astronomer is still engaged in studying the infinitely great. The chemist and the physicist are still investigating the infinitely small—the molecule, the atom, the ion, the electron. The botanist, the zoologist, the physiologist, the bacteriologist are still increasing the rich harvest of interesting phenomena concerning complicated life processes. The psychologist is still delving into the motivity of human action. The embryologist is yet unfolding the first chapters of genesis. The geologist and the paleontologist

are still extracting history from the rock of ages. These accumulated treasures, indeed, seem marvelous, and yet, as each year rolls by, we find ourselves, like Balboa, looking down from the mountain top, beholding an infinite and beautiful expanse, yet unfathomed."

In spite of our limited knowledge; in spite of our doubts and fears we join the poet and sing:

*"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one
Increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened
With the process of the sons."*

RADIO

(Continued from page 79)

r. f. system of the neutrodyne type, wherein the split primary coil is used, one end of which is connected to the plate of the preceding tube, the center tap going to B plus and the other end returning to the neutralizing condenser Cn of the previous stage. The first and last wires mentioned carry r. f. currents which should not be prevented from getting out (or in). The plate supply line, however, should not be allowed to carry any of its radio frequency current outside of the shield, since it sooner or later joins similar lines from other stages and undesired coupling may result, especially if an eliminator is used. The remedy is to by-pass this r. f. back to filament inside the can by means of a by-pass condenser C, which should be of at least 5 mf. capacity. In case the filament side of the tuned grid circuit is at C battery potential, another by-pass condenser should be used as shown. In addition to the by-pass condenser in the plate lead, a further refinement would be the addition of a radio frequency choke coil as shown at X in the drawing. This will prevent any possible r. f. currents from getting out of the can where they are not wanted.

MYSTERY OF ANCIENT AXE FOUND IN CANADA

A mysterious bronze axe, found last summer at Brantford, Ontario, by Dr. M. R. Harrington of the Museum of the American Indian, in New York City, turns out to be even older and more mysterious than was at first thought. The implement was purchased by Dr. Harrington from the family of an old Indian, who was said to have found it in the ground together with similar objects of stone. Believing that the bronze implement resembled weapons in use at the time of the Norse visits to America, about 1000 A. D., Dr. Harrington first assumed that it might be an actual object left behind by those visitors or stolen from them and preserved by some Indian family. Further examination of the axe indicates, however, that it belongs to a far earlier period of world history than Leif Ericson and his Norsemen. A recent note issued by the museum reports expert opinions dating the axe from the late Bronze Age of Europe, perhaps about 1000 B. C., instead of two thousand years later. This leaves the mystery of the presence of such a weapon in America, Dr. Harrington remarks, "even deeper than before." It is conceivable that there may have been European discoveries of America by Bronze Age voyagers thousands of years before even the Norsemen came, although one axe of uncertain history is scarcely enough to prove so far-reaching an idea.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$.75	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.75
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	(Extra Heavy Binding)	
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.00	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.25
Buttons, S. G. (small)	.75	Labels, Paper, per 100	.15
Buttons, R. G.	.60	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35
Buttons, Cuff, R. G., per pair	2.50	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.00	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Books, set of	14.00	Permit Card, per 100	.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book (300 receipts)	2.00
Book, Minute E. W. B. A.	1.50	Receipt Book, (750 receipts)	4.00
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Ring, 14 karat gold	9.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Ring, 14 karat green and white gold	10.00
Single Copies	.10	Seal, cut of	1.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Seal (pocket)	4.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Traveling Cards, per dozen	.75
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Working Cards, per 100	.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50

METAL



1225

LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 11, 1927, TO JANUARY 10, 1928

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
2	48331	48540	134	112501	112695	307	878467	878480	468	296117	296123	683	927301	927348
4	713363	713388	134	113251	113457	308	878467	878480	470	692708	692717	684	479359	479380
5	164251	164490	135	636247	636263	308	635947	636000	471	46342	46385	685	681681	681705
5	75560	75750	137	215490	215493	309	143251	143466	480	52055	52061	686	690933	690947
6	83141	83237	138	31381	31397	309	38054	38250	481	46924	46956	688	18065	18078
8	580995	581123	139	87772	87846	310	24941	25025	482	165691	165697	692	865429	865431
9	119071	119890	140	16769	16820	312	911071	911110	490	80548	80552	694	10339	10468
10	682857	682920	141	299243	299250	314	685581	685600	492	914843	914888	695	620622	620645
12	499895	499902	141	154501	154519	315	50287	50313	497	54501	54502	695	76036	76146
14	64586	64609	143	122767	122774	317	263950	263970	501	828316	828435	701	859726	859810
16	729041	729061	145	51351	51400	318	688308	688347	503	679608	679699	704	39129	39145
18	126438	126649	146	223490	223495	319	690628	690637	504	137167	137214	710	844503	844528
20	26484	26575	150	717527	717542	321	735303	735319	507	808510	808520	711	31096	31170
21	634758	634765	151	813316	813484	323	597376	597400	509	33761	33771	712	931777	931814
22	770828	770957	152	718701	718720	325	47267	47322	511	938422	938426	716	121091	121370
26	62813	63000	153	807222	807248	326	605101	605163	514	147161	147250	717	779987	780000
27	78481	78491	155	417471	417480	328	32676	32693	515	631195	631198	717	93901	93955
28	826652	827000	156	716011	716040	329	720143	720173	516	683443	683456	719	866830	867008
31	173247	173250	157	727610	727625	330	176257	176267	517	733219	733229	723	142592	142642
31	150001	150007	158	830304	830317	332	475269	475331	520	30136	30154	728	948951	948965
32	410301	410310	159	811906	811955	333	25782	25807	525	693027	693041	729	14631	14650
33	441268	441281	161	50821	50840	336	53534	53542	526	962116	962124	731	728497	728512
34	861396	861485	163	53059	53100	337	55032	55038	527	714819	714833	732	829836	829867
37	925908	925981	163	89251	89340	338	730831	730841	528	774451	774488	735	735044	735052
38	8621	8790	164	24518	24606	340	192751	192761	532	129103	129139	738	586003	586008
39	883471	883500	169	718872	718878	340	788142	788250	533	903303	903303	743	21875	21919
39	67501	67610	172	12145	12157	341	777187	777191	535	122424	122451	746	362030	362049
40	880318	880400	173	720434	720454	343	706048	706056	536	446891	446926	756	387467	387473
41	61693	61932	174	878117	878120	344	688507	688519	537	838039	838049	757	41844	41867
42	726153	726164	175	74271	74340	347	130689	130743	538	382380	382401	759	734419	734423
43	7743	7888	177	846651	846745	348	72901	73000	540	679044	679071	760	839117	839126
44	738238	738247	180	870980	870997	349	6524	6714	542	719464	719464	762	684987	685019
45	743481	743492	184	816117	816140	350	432554	432564	545	725233	725244	763	708838	708853
46	817051	817158	185	871769	871801	351	33487	33505	548	848122	848133	770	689759	689784
47	456466	456503	187	715457	715480	352	555067	555097	551	290726	290734	771	330388	330392
48	135071	136150	190	719253	719268	353	93806	93971	552	278641	278662	774	939228	939245
50	734224	734251	191	714571	714590	354	472974	472996	556	91245	91260	784	128326	128403
51	725846	725886	192	691854	691885	356	44879	44898	559	52317	52328	794	269742	269789
53	754306	754451	193	962510	962551	358	15974	16024	560	724943	724967	798	824283	824296
54	678131	678146	194	31935	31992	362	670903	670913	561	626216	626250	802	870572	870577
55	775004	775028	195	146288	146367	363	586983	587011	561	85501	85597	809	705767	705778
57	44341	44358	197	10997	11003	364	34754	34803	563	716458	716462	811	5677	5682
59	838321	838400	200	58861	58978	365	822129	822138	564	717722	717722	817	60321	60514
60	43811	43880	207	604319	604319	367	94517	94544	565	14879	14883	818	694501	694527
65	105621	105750	209	781132	781186	368	126923	126943	567	27826	27875	819	690037	690046
65	189751	189800	210	825609	825711	369	84053	84095	569	42716	42750	820	33132	33142
66	125391	125445	213	941851	942080	371	30108	30115	569	152251	152330	838	52670	52699
67	964821	964859	215	84769	84783	372	617738	617765	569	141911	142090	842	131151	131158
68	857770	857785	216	833061	833062	375	53395	53400	570	505856	505900	849	15121	15128
69	23312	23316	224	930449	930484	375	159001	159050	571	57788	57810	854	690327	690352
75	7445	7448	225	35006	35026	377	1857	1938	573	460225	460234	855	55797	55800
76	135093	135153	226	471602	471624	379	693310	693320	574	746002	746037	855	984001	984018
77	48923	49080	229	683731	683745	382	691244	691270	575	40497	49500	857	240293	240302
80	685403	685435	230	88501	88551	384	724251	724256	575	693601	693625	858	924409	924438
82	908214	908250	231	701381	701399	385	727835	727838	578	585977	586068	862	45488	45511
82	71251	71466	232	706747	706764	387	725439	725464	580	703667	703678	863	728183	728197
83	133238	133500	233	36460	36474	389	525472	525516	581	922201	922260	864	824635	824671
83	186751	186781	234	189015	189020	390	676735	676750	584	190501	190510	865	17414	17495
84	23156	23558	236	704548	704555	391	41191	41196	584	90209	90750	870	542989	543000
86	66001	66183	237	568871	568888	392	933495	933504	585	720942	720951	870	96001	96024
86	957741	957750	238	902176	902250	393	731701	731720	586	682555	682585	873	231615	231628
87	31892	31896	238	698101	698105	394	44208	44216	587	242838	242867	874	37320	37391
88	897269	897294	239	394126	394131	396	920667	920695	591	677691	677700	875	36101	36110
89	166940	166945	241	15746	15751	401	202134	202141	591	712501	712507	886	76445	76459
90	157501	157505	242	730231	730246	402	847272	847335	593	35741	35746	902	726191	726220
90	684243	684300	245	69031	69090	405	738371	738401	594	823865	823871	907	38746	38750
91	40678	40683	247	94151	94169	407	731710	731726	595	881079	881124	910	334510	334521
93	684129	684140	248	866267	866281	408	731341	731390	596	37906	37932	914	72041	72054
94	717098	717108	249	634071	634073	411	29695	29700	598	685861	685873	915	16733	16746
96	950887	950985	252	314918	314935	411	680701	680720	599	614601	614619	919	59159	59161
98	936311	937465	254	841615	841638	415	56276	56306	601	788569	788601	929	869250	869250
99	844405	844500	255	56291	56299	416	772810	772823	610	726306	726308	929	696001	696030
99	161251	161254	256	849961	850006	418	842621	842673	611	603137	603144	931	862380	862383
100	554502	554509	257	735925	735937	421	691528	691584	613	959809	959880	948	105772	105815
101	574058	574076	258	687913	687922	425	731443	731452	617	778927	778990	956	632453	632468
102	13064	13220	261	63452	63670	426	860995	861003	624	711996	712013	958	845398	845403
103	863161	865010	265	566559	566574	427	963054	963092	625	543498	543501	968	869367	869367
104	64011	64200	266	97373	97374	428	174728	174750	627	852100	852115	970	702739	702749
106	885272	885324	267	679232	679237	428	982501	982501	630	863441	863451	971	442898	442914
108	437031	437060	268	417303	417310	429	251962	251984	631	583326	583346	972	875352	875358
109	712336	712345	269	1199	12									

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	
1086	724631	724657	408	731346, 354, 359,	83	133423, 425.	319	690635.	716	121370.
1087	681026	681030		366-374, 377, 382,	86	66058.	323	597383.	704	269779.
1091	715647	715686		384, 386-387.	90	684296.	325	47290, 47310, 316-	817	60338.
1095	51688	51704	416	772816-821.	98	936772-773, 840-841,		317.	818	694516.
1099	692419	692437	536	446922-925.		974 975, 927198.	332	475269.	865	17456, 177.
1101	459250	459254	561	626215.	99	844449.	336	53534.	948	105802.
1105	861868	861873	570	505857-880.	103	864995.	347	130711.		
1118	46955	46968	613	959861-879.	125	810078.	364	34750-757.		
1135	31054	31060	660	48179-180.	131	260686.	372	617748.		
1141	715116	715130	818	694513, 515, 517.	134	53657.	405	738386.		
1147	718124	718151	875	984014-015.	151	813331, 406, 426-	411	680708.		
1150	871321	871327	1086	724624-630.		429.	416	772814.		
1151	459779	459780	1091	715625-646.	175	74275, 318.	421	691574.		
1154	374876	374912			177	846705.	426	860996.		
1156	694256	694368			194	31937.	448	55792.		
					221	920163.	470	692714-715.		
					261	63599, 63604-605,	532	129127.		
						609, 621, 624, 626,	569	42733, 141937, 951-		
						629, 631, 635-637,		952, 961-962, 992,		
						642, 647-648, 650,		142046, 659, 661,		
						652, 654, 660.		152293, 302.		
						281-637003.	584	90750.		
						284-27116.	624	711996.		
						307-878473, 475.	648	829296.		
						309-38224, 143300, 372,	661	704099, 984307.		
						423.	679	27466.		
						314-685590.	683	927296.		

VOID

8-581028-025.	
9-119196, 454.	
18-126532, 578, 598.	
26-62998-63000.	
28-826666.	
48-136056.	
59-838372.	
65-105655, 658, 721,	
752.	
66-125507.	
82-908218, 71253,	
71413.	

Death Claims Paid From January 1, to January 31, 1928, Inclusive

Local	Name	Amount	Local	Name	Amount
151	A. Manders	\$1,000.00	134	Jos. A. Kallal	1,000.00
134	Louis Evers	1,000.00	86	Jas. H. Walls	1,000.00
38	B. P. Crain	1,000.00	134	O. B. Graves	1,000.00
3	F. J. Leslie	1,000.00	I.O.	R. W. Hughes	825.00
3	Jos. O'Prey	650.00	48	C. F. Flitcraft	1,000.00
216	E. T. Browning	1,000.00	611	J. J. Burns	162.50
3	E. J. Gallagher	1,000.00	392	Armand Loiselle	300.00
134	Henry E. Schalk	1,000.00			
3	Richard DeBoer	1,000.00			
3	John F. Dalton	300.00			
382	L. M. Gregory	1,000.00			
3	Chas. Farber	1,000.00			
134	F. A. Drullard, Jr.	1,000.00			
125	Myron Wishart	1,000.00			
713	Edw. Rutkowski	475.00			
466	T. N. Crawford	1,000.00			
210	A. N. McDevitt	1,000.00			
784	W. C. Zeller	650.00			
5	Thos. Sharp	1,000.00			
104	James Cray	1,000.00			
58	C. S. Stedman	300.00			
84	G. I. Hudson	1,000.00			
325	W. Jond	825.00			
84	Wm. Pollard	1,000.00			
9	J. Eads	1,000.00			
666	W. K. Lamb	1,000.00			
102	W. J. Cicero	475.00			
694	M. J. Reap	300.00			
595	Wm. Stanley Parker	300.00			
134	F. W. Derby	1,000.00			

Total claims paid from January 1 including January 31, 1928 \$ 30,562.50
Total claims previously paid 1,196,565.28
Total claims paid \$1,227,127.78

About Ben Adhem and the Angel

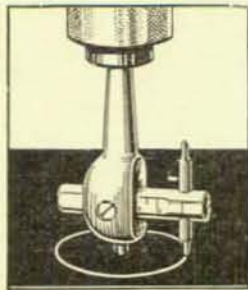
Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?"—The vision raised its
head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered: "The names of those who love
the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still, and said: "I pray thee,
then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next
night
It came again with a great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God
had blessed,
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

LEIGH HUNT.

England, 1784-1859.
(Published at the request of C. E. Bessel,
L. U. No. 3.)

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

If any "JIFFY" Tool you purchase does not please you in any way and you feel that it is not worth its cost—send it back to us and your money will be refunded promptly without red tape!



A GREATLY IMPROVED "JIFFY" JUNIOR CUTTER

An improvement in the design of the JUNIOR Cutter makes it possible to use in either a brace or in a drill press. New high speed tool steel knives last longer and cut easier, packed four set—8 cutting blades—to a box. Cuts holes in boxes up to 3" in diameter, also bakelite and other materials. Calibrated toolholder makes it easy to adjust. K. O. attachment for knockouts.



WE GUARANTEE "JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER

Easiest way to solder pig-tail joints. Thousands of electricians use them every day. Prevents painful burns. Lasts a lifetime. Won't smoke the plaster. Solders 50 to 60 joints with one heat. Use it once and be convinced.

Mail Today

PAUL W. KOCH & COMPANY,

Room 400, 19 S. Wells St., Chicago.

Enclosed find \$

☐ Send me a Jiffy Dipper @ \$1.00.☐ Send me a Junior Cutter @ \$3.00.☐ Send me a Box of Knives @ \$1.00.

Name

Street

City

2-28

Buy "Jiffy" Box Connectors—Your Jobber has them

The whole Brotherhood knew the late Robert G. Wright, affectionately known as

"OLD CRIP"

And any of the brothers wishing a copy of his last book entitled:

"AM I RIGHT OR AM I WRONG"

can get a copy by sending 25c to
MRS. ROBERT G. WRIGHT
228 Bryant Ave., Denton, Texas

AUDELS HANDY BOOK

of PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY

Price \$4

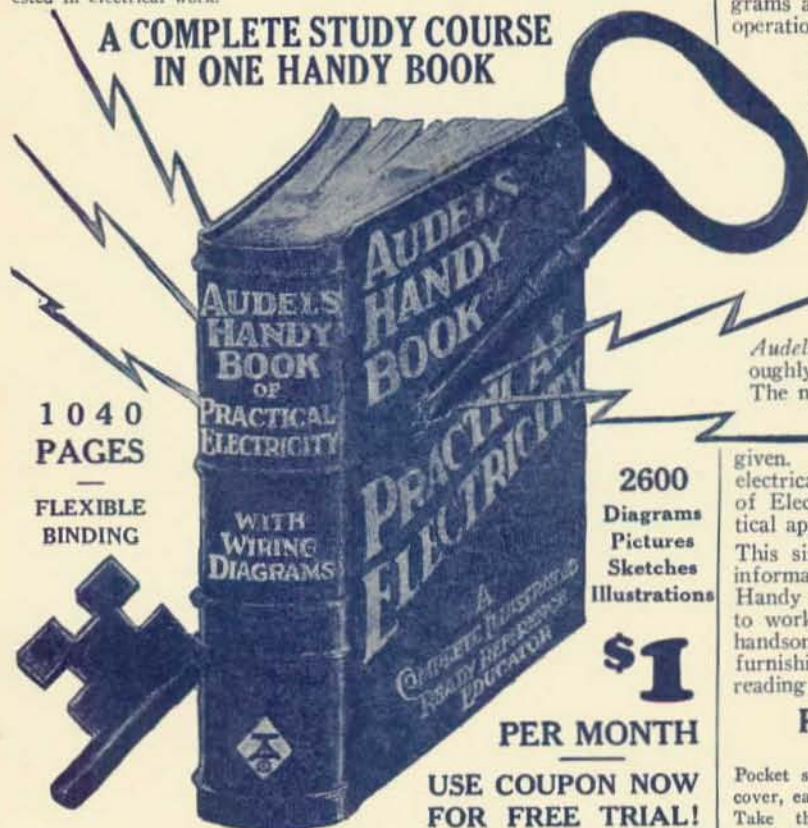
A Complete Ready Reference Educator

\$1 Per Month

PRACTICAL HELPS AND REFERENCE IN HANDY FORM

Here is an up-to-date, quick Ready Reference. It gives complete instruction and inside information on every electrical subject. Every point clearly explained in plain language and diagrams that are easily understood. Handy to use. Easy to learn from. Subjects arranged in progressive manner for the student and with complete index which gives information instantly to professional workers. A time saver, a money saver, a helping hand for Engineers, Professional Electricians, Students and all interested in electrical work.

A COMPLETE STUDY COURSE IN ONE HANDY BOOK



1040
PAGES

FLEXIBLE
BINDING

2600

Diagrams
Pictures
Sketches
Illustrations

\$1

PER MONTH

USE COUPON NOW
FOR FREE TRIAL!

INFORMATION in a Handy Form

for quick reference under the headings as shown below. The complete index in the back of the book tells you quickly on what page to find complete information on the electrical subject in which you are interested.

Electro-Therapeutics
Electric Shocks
X-Rays
Welding
Brazing
Soldering
Heating
Motion Pictures
RADIO
Radio Hook-ups
Telephone
Telegraph
Electric Belts
Cranes
Elevators
Pumps
Electric Ship Drive
Electric Railways
Electric Vehicles
Automobile Starting
and Lighting Systems
Ignition
Generation and Transmission
Electric Tools

Plant Management
Power Station Plans
ARMATURE WINDING
Armature Repairing
A. C. Motors
Alternator Construction
Alternators
D. C. Motors
Dynamoes
Magnetic Induction
Wiring
Wiring Diagrams
Electric Lighting
Sign Flashers
Cable Splicing
Power Wiring
Underground Wiring
Outside Wiring
Wiring Finished Buildings
Tests
A. C. Apparatus
(Switch Devices)
(Current Limiting)
(Lightning Protection)

Rectifiers
Converters
Transformers
Power Factor
Alternating Currents
D. C. Apparatus
(Switches)
(Fuses)
(Circuit Breakers)
(Rheostats)
(Watt Hour Rules)
Electro Plating
Electrolysis
Storage Batteries
Magnetism
Electrical Energy
Conductors
Insulators
Static Electricity
Dynamic Electricity
Magnetic Electricity
Radio Electricity
Recent Applications
Ready Reference
Index on all subjects

PROFESSIONAL AND STUDENT ELEC- TRICIANS SAY THAT THIS BOOK MAKES HARD JOBS EASY

Audels Handy Book contains important and valuable wiring diagrams and calculations, machine sketches; instructions and helps on operation, maintenance and repair; outlines showing the entire theory and all modern, practical applications of electricity; and a big lot of good and useful RADIO information and diagrams. The use of *Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity* will make you familiar with many time-saving, short cut, profitable suggestions. As this handy, pocket-size volume covers the entire field of electricity in such convenient form it will prove to be a practical daily helper to both student and professional worker.

A COMPLETE ELECTRICAL POCKET-EDUCATOR

Audels Handy Book is a good book, explaining every subject thoroughly in plain language that any electrical worker can understand. The most difficult problems are made as simple as A. B. C. The job that you thought was a big problem is quickly and easily worked out by following the instructions given. In addition to complete charts and diagrams covering every electrical problem, you will also find needed Tables, Rules and Laws of Electrical Science, together with examples showing their practical applications.

This single volume contains all the practical, up-to-date electrical information that the professional electrical worker needs. "*Audels Handy Book*" is a flexible, leather bound volume that can be carried to work and kept handy for quick reference on any job. It is a handsomely bound book that will look well on your library table, furnishing the means of a thorough electrical education by spare time reading and study.

POCKET SIZE — EASY TO CARRY

Pocket size, flexible cover, easy to carry. Take the "*Handy Book*" with you wherever you go and improve spare time that might otherwise be wasted.

Use Order Blank below to get YOUR copy of AUDELS HANDY BOOK.



FREE EXAMINATION

The best way that the practical value of this book can be made clear to you, is for you to actually take it in your hands, study it over and decide for yourself whether it is worth the money to you. Do this now! Send this coupon! No obligation to buy unless satisfied. Send it back at once, without paying a penny if it doesn't seem worth many times its price.

FREE TRIAL ORDER BLANK—(Use Today)

THEO. AUDEL & CO., 65 West 23rd St., New York City.

Please mail me postpaid for 7 days' examination and approval:—
AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY—PRICE \$4 in one flexible red-leather-bound volume. If I find it satisfactory I agree to mail you \$1 in 7 days and \$1 each month until I have paid \$4 in all; otherwise, I will promptly mail the "*Handy Book*" back to you.

Name
Address
Occupation
Employed by.....J.E.W.

FOUR DOLLARS COMPLETE
\$4 1040 PAGES
2600 ILLUSTRATIONS
LEATHER BOUND-POCKET SIZE

\$1
PER
MO.

MAIL THIS
COUPON TODAY
FOR FREE TRIAL

IT HAS LONG BEEN MY OPINION, AND
I HAVE NEVER SHRUNK FROM ITS
EXPRESSION, THAT THE GERM OF
DISSOLUTION OF OUR FEDERAL GOV-
ERNMENT IS IN THE JUDICIARY, AN
IRRESPONSIBLE BODY WORKING LIKE
GRAVITY, BY DAY AND BY NIGHT,
GAINING A LITTLE TODAY AND GAIN-
ING A LITTLE TOMORROW, AND AD-
VANCING ITS NOISELESS STEP LIKE A
THIEF OVER THE FIELD OF JURISDIC-
TION UNTIL ALL SHALL BE USURPED.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON,

A National Founder.

